The Middletown Transcript

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RED CROSS MEETING

R. C. Women Workers March in White--Rousing Occasion

MANY LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS

On Tuesday evening. headed by the Fort Dupont Band, some three dozen Red Cross ladies, appropriately attired from head to foot in spotless, celestial white, their bonnets showing that world-wide famous emblem of mercy, a red Greek cross, paraded on Broad and Main streets en route to the Red Cross Relief meeting held in the Opera House where they took their station on the stage which was handsomely trimmed with three large bouquets of peonies and roses fronting the fine sheaf of national colors, the glorious Star Spangled Banner in the center, flanked on the right by the red, white and blue bars of France, and the Ensign of England, and on the left, by the flags of Belgium and Italy.

The house was packed with an enthusiastic crowd of patriots who at the meeting's close gave substantial proofs of their loyalty by subscribing to the splendid sum total of $2,255,

Mr. Walter S. Letherbury after his usual judicious practice wasted no time in presenting the three speakers of the evening. Mr. S. A. Lewissohn, of the Chicago Press, gave a very interesting talk on his experiences in Europe at the outbreak of the war, many of which were of a highly dramatic character and lost nothing in his earnest telling. He described his Zeppelin bomb escapes, and the horrors of the mangled women and children he saw blown about the London streets—79 killed by a single bomb in one building, 27 in a bus by another; among the victims he saw an old man of 87 and a 4 months old babe! Despite it all, he said the Londoners kept their nerve, thousands of men, women and children thronging the streets during a raid, and coolly gazing at the deadly Zeppelin hawk that was raining hell fire on their heads!

As showing the difference between a brutal German barbarian and a civilized English gentleman, he told how the members of a Zeppelin crew who were killed, were buried with military honors in spite of the cowardly murders they had done.

Mr. Lewissohn paid a high compliment to the National honor by narrating how the Government paid hotel bills and home passages to the amount of $376,000 to stranded Americans, all of which with the exception possibly of $2000 or so had been repaid! He told of many heroic deeds done by Red Cross nurses at the front, such as dragging wounded men back to places of safety—mere French boys carrying ammunition to the soldiers; told of the pathetic death of a young French bugler—only 15—whose last whispered message was "Tell mother I was not afraid to die," told of the sad sight of 2000 English soldiers blinded by devilish German gas; —of the awful scenes as the Lusitania corpses were brought ashore, men, women and babes—Americans among them.

His patriotic appeal was roundly applauded when he drew from his pocket a service flag bearing a star and said it was for his boy in France.

Next came the real thing—a genuine three-year-war-hero nobly shot up in defence of our liberties, M. R. Howland, born in historic Plymouth, Mass., and come of such royal blood as that of John and Priscilla Alden!

His graphic story of how he had for this long period "used his dearest action in the tented field," his moving tale of "battles, of hair-breath escapes i' the imminent deadly breach," gripped his hearers hard from his first word to his very last.

As the Scripe remarked to him, "blood will tell," for when the story of Germany's brutal rape of Belgium reached his native town, he could not stand it, and inasmuch as the shameful doctrines of ultra pacificism then officially prevailed in this country, and not himself being "too proud to fight" for liberty, he betook himself to Canada and joined the famous Princess Patricia regiment whose valor immortal is eloquently attested by their fearfully decimated ranks, only himself and a mere handful of others escaping. He was in the bloody Vimy Ridge fight, one of the most fiercely contested episodes of this great war, and after many marvelous escapes was badly wounded—left a cripple for life, this handsome young hero of twenty-two!

While he was courageously endangering his life and giving his blood for the cause of human freedom, this "peace-at-any-price" administration was solemnly debating whether or not he and others had not forfeited their American citizenship by presuming to illustrate the identical qualities of martial heroism that in the early patriot Fathers won for us our liberties!

Want of space forbids a recital of the many interesting details he gave of trench life at the front. He paid a number of warm compliments to the devotion of the heroic women of the Red Cross whose ministrations, almost divine, so often softened the awful rigors of war for the battling young patriots in France. "I will remember as long as I live that glorious cup of hot coffee I got once when wet and half frozen, I came in after a long spell in the muddy trenches."

Mr. H. H. Ward, the well-known attorney from Wilmington followed with a very fine historical resume of Germany's infernal, reactionary plan of an all-dominating, tyrannical state—a reversal of the great doctrine in our land that all the power in the state "is derived from the consent of the governed," a doctrine which after this hell-born, perversion is swamped in Hunnish blood, will more and more prevail the whole world over.

Mr. Ward's modest, self-deprecatory commendation of the speakers who preceded him, especially of the maimed war hero, did him much credit. At the close of his thoughtful address, he announced that Red Cross subscriptions would be taken.

So a ruled blackboard was brought out and Dr. Combs assisted by Mr. Clarence Weber as recorder, began his very successful appeal for offerings, starting with $200, then $100, $50 down to $5, until the whole big sum was gotten. After the meetings close some modest unknown, made the high water donation of $250 cash.

Rev. Northrup made a strong, moving prayer for God's blessing upon our land, our soldiers and sailors and those of our Allies.

The Band played many fine selections, June McWhorter sang, and the audience sang the Star Spangled Banner.

Robbed Three Houses

Robert Leslie Dawson, a youth of 17 years, was held here for a hearing on charges of robbing three dwellings in broad daylight, and stealing money amounting to nearly $85.

Dawson, whom the police here say is an escaped inmate of the Ferris Industrial School, traveled on a bicycle, and made his entrance to the homes while the women of the houses were busy about the kitchens, during meal hours. From the home of Howard Tibbitt on Friday he is alleged to have stolen $39.75; from the home of Mitchell Golt, Sunday morning $11; and from the home of Harry Williams on the Janvier farm, near Summit Bridge, Sunday afternoon, $32.

The boy was captured Monday by Mitchell Golt, whose house near Mt. Pleasant was robbed Sunday morning. A negro boy who is employed by Golt, seeing the boy traveling down the road on his bicycle, notified Golt, who immediately gave chase, captured Dawson, and turned him over to the police.

Chief of Police Hilyard searched the boy and found $31.50 concealed in the toe of his stocking. Williams appeared later and charged the boy with the theft of the money. He was given a hearing before Judge Stevens and recommitted to the Ferris Industrial School.

WHITE HOUSE SHEEP SHEARED

The sheep in the White House lawn have been sheared for the benefit of the Red Cross War Fund and their wool is to be sold to the highest bidder.

President Wilson has conceived the idea of putting this wool up at auction in two-pound packages, one package to be sent to each State in the union to be auctioned some day during the campaign, the packages to go to the highest bidder whether he be present in person or not. Delaware's share in this unique business arrangement is expected to net a large sum to the Fund. Governor Townsend has undertaken the position of auctioneer and plans are under way to have him mount the stand at the wind-up meeting next Monday night. Meanwhile everybody in the State will have an opportunity to bid. Proposals will be received by letter or wire and can be sent to the Governor either in care of their headquarters in Wilmington, or at executive headquarters in Dover.

A telegram announcing the offer by President and Mrs. Wilson was received at the Red Cross campaign headquarters in Wilmington with great enthusiasm. The Governor happened to be in town at the time and he readily entered into the spirit of the affair.

Wool has been selling at extremely high prices recently and Government regulation has had much to do with the wool market, but the bars are down liberally so far as auction prices are concerned. Two pound lots of White House wool will not be subject to any minimum or maximum price regulation. The Governor expresses the hope that everybody in the State will join in the competition.

Purchased Central Palace

NEW YORK, May 20.—Announcement was made here tonight that Alfred I. duPont, of Wilmington, Del., and New York, had purchased for the interests of which he is the head, Grand Central Palace, the largest exhibition building in the city. The price paid was not made public.

It is understood that the greater part of the big building which has floor space in excess of a half million feet, will be devoted to permanent exhibition purposes, the idea being to stimulate trade between the United States and the governments associated with it in the war, and with other countries of Europe, Latin America and the Far East.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, May 26th, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Bring His Will." John 15:8-14.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer-meeting.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Swat the fly.

Strawberries.

Beautify your premises.

Song birds are carroling.

Get your fly screens ready.

Strawberries have been in the local market this week.

Mosquitoes have made an unusually early start in this section.

Wheat will not average half crop in Maryland, according to all reports.

A quarter you spend for a Thrift Stamp over here means no quarter for the Kaiser over there.

The U. T. C. Sewing Circle was delightfully entertained by Miss Prudence Lewis on Monday evening.

A strawberry festival, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, will be held in the lecture room of Bethesda M. E. Church on Friday evening, May 31st.

Benjamin Perkins, of Mt. Pleasant, a negro farm hand employed by John Redgrave, was shot in the right thigh Monday evening, in an altercation with Rex Boyer, another negro, because he was refused a drink of liquor. Dr. E. M. Vaughan is unable to locate the bullet. Boyer escaped.

Base Ball Season

Posters are out for the 1918 base-ball opening at Academy Park here this Saturday afternoon. The local management is completing the schedule for the season, and have already booked some of the strongest clubs of Wilmington. It has been decided to present none but home players on the diamond this year, not a man being hired, as was the case in the past. The prices of admission have been made to conform to the original prices, and it is hoped interest and attendance will be thus largely increased. The opening game on this (Saturday) afternoon will be fought out by the fast Keystone Field Club, of Wilmington, and the locals, and the managers will present a nine that will make them hustle to win.

REGULARS, 13; JUNIORS, 2

In a practice game on Saturday afternoon last between the "Regulars" and the "Juniors," the former completely "ran away" from the latter with ease, the score being 14 to 2. The score by innings:

Regulars.....2 1 2 3 5 0 0 0 1—14
Juniors.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 2

Queen Esther Meeting

The May meeting of the Queen Esther Circle was held at the home of Miss Emily Allee, Monday evening, with the president, Mrs. Samuel J. Brockson, presiding. Business of importance was discussed and it was decided to buy a service flag to represent the boys of the church who are now in military service.

The names of Misses Esther Brynes, Olivia Outten and Mrs. Edith Fitzgerald were added to the circle's membership roll. After the business meeting a social hour was spent and delicious refreshments were served by the committee.

Those present were: Mrs. S. J. Brockson, Mrs. Nelson Neff, Mrs. W. Thomas Pearce, Jr., Mrs. John Dore, Mrs. Royden E. Wilson, Mrs. Edith Fitzgerald, Misses Ada Scott, Lena Weber, Florence Pennewill, Marian Pinder, Alma Whitlock, Anna Denny, Lillian Melvin, Edna Brynes, Edna Hufnal, Sarah Kates, Mary Melvin, Helen Dugan, Odel Gallagher, Esther Whitlock, Esther Brynes, Olivia Outten and Emily Allee.

Grange Picnic

The members of the Grange of the entire State will assemble at Newark, on the grounds of the Delaware College Experiment Station, on Saturday, June 8, as the guests of the College and Newark Grange. The Honorable John C. Ketcham, of Michigan, lecturer of the National Grange, and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture will be the speaker. It is expected that the attendance will be large as the program will be an exceedingly interesting one.

S. M. Rosenberg's Liberality

Besides making a good Red Cross subscription, Mr. S. M. Rosenberg also gave them the Opera House free, all lights etc. included.

A few week ago he twice did the same thing for two Liberty Bond meetings in the Opera House.

This generosity upon his part should make the appreciative public the more willing to patronize his Moving Picture shows which are quite up to those formerly given by Mr. Newman.

Parent-Teacher Meeting

The Parent-Teacher Association will meet for the last time until fall, on Friday afternoon, May 31st, at 3 p. m., at which time officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, May 26th. TRINITY SUNDAY.

Services: 10.30. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

11.45, Sunday School Session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

TRINITY SUNDAY

"Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honor, and power; for Thou hast created all things." Revelation, IV:2.

The observance of Trinity Sunday is of more recent origin than that of the other important festivals. The ancient Church thought it necessary to set apart a special day for the praises that were celebrated every day in the hymns, creeds and doxology. But in consequence of the Arian and other heresies that is, the unbelief of Arius and his followers who denied this mystery of the Trinity—the Church thought proper to order a particular day for its solemn commemoration. And this day was preferred to any other, because it was not until after the Ascension and the coming of the Holy Spirit, that our knowledge of the divine mysteries was completed. It is the proper culmination of all the great festivals of the year. The Church having celebrated the Birth and the Manifestation, the Resurrection and Ascension of our Saviour, and the descent of the Holy Spirit, concludes them all with a special service in honor of the Holy, blessed and glorious Trinity, three persons and one God, by whom we were created, redeemed and sanctified, and who is the centre of all our faith, hope and love. The design of the Church, in the Sundays after Trinity, is to instruct us in the duties and advance us in the graces of the Christian life. As in the earlier part of the year we were "rooted and grounded" in the great doctrines of our faith, we are now taught to put them into practice in our daily life. Let us ask of Him who only can give it, "the Spirit to think and do always such things as are right," that with a quiet mind and peaceful heart we may go through the changing years.

SERVICE AT OLD ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH MAY 26TH.

The Third of the Annual services of St. Augustine Parish, will be held in the OLD Church building, St. Augustine, Md., on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. The service will be in charge of the Rev P. L. Donaghay, Priest-in-charge, and the address will be made by the Reverend Edmund Burk, Ph. D., Rector of St. Stephens' Church, Cecilton, Md., and Miss Louise Ratledge will render a solo. It is expected also that several other clergymen will assist in the services. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present.

SERVICE ON MEMORIAL DAY

In compliance with the President's request, service will be held in St. Anne's Church, on May 30th, Memorial Day, at 10.30. The President's proclamation concerning Memorial Day will be read, the names of those on the Honor Roll of the Parish who are serving at the Front will be read, and prayer will be offered for our own and the allied nations for a successful termination of this War for liberty and righteousness.

Of course we know it, but occasionally we need to remind ourselves of the fact that the Church is always on the "firing line." And to be on the "firing line" means manifold reserves behind—men, materials, ammunition. These are vital and needed in full quota now. Everyone of us must do our best.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The 24th annual meeting of the Delaware Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will be held on Thursday, May 30th, in St. John's Church, (21st and Market Streets) Wilmington, Del., beginning at 10.30 a. m. The speaker for the occasion will be Mrs. George Biller, Travelling Secretary of the Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. An invitation is extended to the members of the Auxiliary of St. Anne's Parish. Box luncheon.

All kinds of fine, Cool Summer Goods cheap at Fogel & Burstan's.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, May, 26th, 1918.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting. Leader, William B. Kates.

10.30 A. M. Morning worship. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be present at this service in accordance with their annual custom. There will be special music and Dr. Northrup will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

2 P. M Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, who will speak on "The Call."

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock. This service will be of especial interest, it being so near to Memorial Day.

The Pastor and Official Board desire to thank the membership and friends for the splendid response to the call of the "War Council Fund" of the Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday. It shows the Spirit of The Christ. We hope the response to the Red Cross plea will be free and generous. This is a great cause. Let us all do what we can to help the boys at the front

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Herbert Pyle was in Wilmington on Tuesday.

Miss Allie R. McKee has been visiting in Wilmington this week.

Mrs. Mary Droll is spending ten days with relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. R. Brown has Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Messinger, of Wilmington, for guests.

Miss Elva Marker has accepted a position with Crother Bros., at Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Carl M. Jones, of Wilmington spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs E. S. Jones.

Miss Mattie Walls, of Georgetown, is the guest of her brother Mr. J. E. Walls and family.

Mrs. Josephine Dickson had as guests on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Johu B. Cooke of Sharon Hill, Pa.

Miss Marian Armstrong, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Misses Helen and Gladys Manlove.

Mrs. George W. Lockwood is entertaining her sister Mrs. George W. Stephens, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Minors Banning and Mrs. Baynard Marvel and daughter Anita were recent Philadelphia guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Rich, of Baltimore, were week-end visitors of Rev and Mrs. Van P Northrup.

Miss Jessie Shepherd entertained her cousin Miss Helen Shepherd, of Wilmington, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Graham, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George R. Douglas.

Misses Bertha Jones and Mildred Kershaw, of Wilmington, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones Sunday.

Miss Madeline Pennington is spending ten days with her sister Mrs. Frank Richards in Washington D. C.

Mrs. Julian Foard and daughter Helen have been visiting her sister Mrs. Carl Harrington in Germantown, Pa.

Miss Lena V. Staats was entertained over the week-end by Miss Rebecca Bramble, of Kennedyville, Md.

Mr. J. Carson Segelken, of Edgewood Md., spent part of this week with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Segelken.

Mrs. Virginia Massey of Wilmington, was the guest of her son, Mr. S. E. Massey and wife on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Ludes, of Drexel Hill, Pa., were entertained over the week-end by Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hicks and son, of Carney's Point, N. J., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Evans at "Noxontown."

Mrs. M. T. Barnett and Mrs. Edgar Clark and children, of Wilmington, were Saturday and Sunday guests of Mrs. James L. Collins.

Mrs. George Roe and daughter Mrs. J. T. Allen, and little daughter, of Washington, D. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Deakyne.

Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Cronch entertained on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haegele, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Downey, of Wilmington and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Naylor, of Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Montes de Oca and little daughter, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Whitlock Jr., and Mr. Bruce Whitlock, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs Theodore Whitlock.

Colored Folks Liberal Givers

The colored people of Middletown and Odessa have played a very creditable role in the Liberty Bond Campaign, they having subscribed in the following liberal fashion: In Middletown, 54 subscribers have taken $3400 worth of bonds; in Odessa, 12 subscribers have taken $1350 worth.

This surprising result in Middletown is due to the tireless labors and infectious enthusiasm of a certain "little woman" who by her tact and smiles stole the hearts and purses too, of our patriotic colored folks.

"Two Miles of Dimes"

The school children of the State have been asked to obtain two miles of dimes this week for the Red Cross Fund, and the children of the Middletown School have received a number of strips, one foot long, which they are anxious to fill with dimes. Each strip will hold seventeen dimes. The room securing the largest number of dimes will receive a banner and every child is anxious to obtain as many dimes as possible.

Woodland Honor Roll

The following pupils of Woodland School were on the honor roll for the past month: Irvin Armstrong, Lillian Smith, Annie Blanchfield, Laura Blanchfield, Boyd Armstrong, Bessie Blanchfield, Robert Armstrong, William Smith.

HELP THE STARVING

We, Jewish citizens may be pardoned for exulting in the magnificent sum of $125,000, raised by the people of Delaware Jews and Gentiles, towards the $30,000,000, being raised by the American Jewish Relief Committee, of which amount the whole State's share was made $75,000!

We are doubly proud, first that the Jews have shown themselves so liberal, and second, that our Gentile friends have so munificently supplemented those labors.

Of this big Relief Fund, the Middletown Jews have been asked to raise $500. We are few in number, and as we have freely responded to various other War Relief demands our resources have been severely taxed. So we confidently believe that our Gentile friends in Middletown, whose liberality in the past has been so marked, will once more aid us in our humane efforts to succor our starving brethren in other lands.

A number have voluntarily contributed to this worthy cause and we are confident that yet others will do so.

And we further trust that all who do not feel able thus to give, will be present at the entertainment, in the Opera House on the evening of June 4th, when the 38 Snellenburg Minstrels will repeat the performance that has elsewhere won them such fame.

We again express our strong belief that the generous Middletown citizens will help us put this Relief effort splendidly "over the top," as they have always heretofore done in every worthy enterprise.

MIDDLETOWN JEWISH RELIEF COM.

TOWNSEND

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Naylor spent Sunday at Delmar.

Miss Arrelee Lattomus is visiting friends in Baltimore, Md.

W. Harman Reynolds is able to be out and is attending to business.

Mrs. Oliver Foraker spent several days of the past week in Wilmington.

Mrs. Reba Rittenhouse and daughter, Reba, spent Saturday in Philadelphia.

Miss Mollie Lynam, of Smyrna, is spending several weeks with town friends.

Mrs. Clara Knotts has returned home after spending a week with her sister, in Wilmington.

A handsome flag has been presented to the church by the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Addresses by noted speakers were delivered for the Red Cross in the Assembly Hall, Wednesday evening.

Dr. L. E. Barrett will make an address next Wednesday evening at Still Pond, Md., Church for the Red Cross.

Draper Smith, of Wilmington, and Wilson Lattomus, of Newark, spent the week-end with Winfield Lattomus.

Members of the Daughters of America No. 5, who visited Charter Oak Council No. 44, of Chesapeake City, Md., recently, had a very enjoyable time.

Miss India Deakyne and assistants, Mrs. Charlie Jones, Mrs. D. B. Jones and Mrs. Edward Hart entertained the Ladies' Aid Society at the former's home on Tuesday evening.

Dr. L. E. Barrett will preach a special sermon to the G. A. R. and the soldiers of to-day, Sunday, May 26th, at 11 o'clock. He invites all the orders of Townsend to worship with them.

All members of the K. G. C., Jr. O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A., Daughters of America and Imp. O. R. M., are requested to meet in the hall at 10.30 to attend devine service at 11 o'clock, legal time.

WARWICK

Mrs. S. E. Gunkel is critically ill at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. King, Sr., were Galena visitors on Sunday.

Mrs. Urie Giles, of McDonough, was in town one day last week.

Rev. Zeba Adams and family motored to Rowlandville on Tuesday.

Mr. A. R. Merritt and family were guests of Mrs. V. S. Vinyard Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. James Reynolds, of Cakesville, Wyoming, is visiting Mr. J. R. H. Price and family near town.

Mrs. Katherine Lynch has returned home after spending the winter with her daughter Mrs. Arthur Guessford.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Aiken and son, of Chesapeake City, were guests of Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Sr., on Monday.

Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Jr., Misses Stella and Jennie Bishop and Mr. Alday Bishop spent Saturday in Philadelphia.

Collection Amounted to $350

The collection for the War Council Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church was taken here last Sunday morning. The Rev. Van P. Northrup, preached a special sermon. The apportionment of the different churches is ten per cent. of the salary of the pastor, which, in respect of Bethesda M. E. Church, was $140. When the collection was completed, it was found that $350 had been contributed.

AT OLD DRAWYERS

The Annual Meeting Will be Held Sunday, June 2d

JUDGE G. T. CANN WILL SPEAK

The annual meeting of Old Drawyers Church will be held on the usual date, (the first Sabbath in June), June 2d, and will be of unusual interest.

The morning service at 10.30 will be under the direction of Rev. E. A. McLaury and the sermon by Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Loetscher, of Princeton Theological Seminary. This "talented divine" comes to Delaware with a reputation of great learning and forceful speaking, and no doubt his sermon will be greatly appreciated by his hearers.

In the afternoon Judge George T. Cann, of Savannah, Ga., will make the address.

Judge Cann comes from the "Southland" bringing to Delawareans that good fellowship and love of country, so pronounced in many men of the "Empire State."

This "gifted jurist" is somewhat of a Delawarean, although born in Savannah, Ga., he spent many of his youthful summers in and around New Castle, Kirkwood and Mt. Pleasant, he being related to the Cann families of Red Lion and Pencader Hundreds, and the Eliason's of St. Georges Hundred.

The music will be furnished by a male quartette from West Presbyterian Church, of Wilmington, assisted by Mrs. Warden R. Humphreys, of Claymont. Mrs. Humphreys sweet voice no doubt is remembered by many who have attended these meetings in former years.

This "ancient church" and its "God's acre" adjoining has been beautifully cared for, by a society known as the "Friend of Old Drawyers" a society originated by one of St. Georges Hundred "Honored Sons", the late Lewis C. Vandegrift, who has gone to the "Great Beyond," but as it has been said "the good that men do, lives after them, and is not buried with their bones" is so applicable in this case.

Another piece of ground has been added to the cemetery within the last few weeks, which no doubt will be beautified and improved in due time by the honored president of the "Friends of Old Drawyers," Mr. D. W. Corbit, of Odessa, and his energetic board of directors.

ODESSA

Miss Rebecca Watkins is spending sometime at Atlantic City.

Miss Clara Ewell has returned home from an extended visit in Pennsylvania.

Miss Lida Cotter, of Tacony, Pa., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. I. G. Webb.

Misses Gertrude and Oka Wallace, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Miss Mary Aspril. of Philadelphia, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Aspril, this week.

Miss Geneva Ward, of Chester, Pa., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward.

Miss Emily Webb, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Webb.

Mrs. Edward G. Cook and son, of Wilmington, are visiting her mother, Mrs. G. L. Townsend.

Mrs. Archie Finley and two children, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Aspril.

Mrs. H. Mather and daughter, of Langhorne, Pa., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Walter V. Woods.

Mr. Fred Reynolds and family and Mr. Joseph Heller and family spent Sunday with relatives, near Glasgow.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic: "What wrongs need righting in our town?" Leader, Mr. George Pote. Everybody welcome.

Word was received here of the accident to Mr. Alvin Rose, who was injured at the powder plant at Carney's Point, while assisting other fellow workmen to escape. The last report from Mr. Rose was he was doing as well as could be expected and his many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Corn Growing Prizes

Farmers in all parts of the State are showing an increased interest in the prizes that are offered by the State Board of Agriculture for yields of corn this year. A number have already entered the contest for the five acre prizes as well as for the gold medal for the best seed corn and the $60 State prize and the County prizes.

Bernard—Merritt Wedding

Mr. J. Franklin Bernard, Jr., of Kennett Square, Pa., and Miss Mary E. Merritt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt, of Warwick, Md., were quietly married in Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 11th.

Mrs. Bernard has many friends in this community who extend her their best wishes.

FOR SALE—Very fine Cow Whippoorwill Cow Peas, hand-picked, bright, free from cracked peas. Guaranteed quality first-class. Price, $2.50 f. o. b. Dover.

H. RIDGELY HAZ[illegible]
Dover, Del.

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant treatment is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

It is easy for a man to keep his temper if he hasn't any.

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

The letter "e" is in the beginning of everything and in the end of everyone.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

If a girl failed to look at the price mark on her Christmas present it's a sign that she failed to get one.

Season Opens.

Knicker—Is Jones an ace?

Bocker—He claims to have swatted five flies.

Not Printable.

"Do ye know what my father calls the kaiser?" "No. Sh! Here comes a lady."—Browning's Magazine.

Unprotected.

"Russia's climate is very severe."

"Can't believe it. Those Russian dancers never could have survived in a really cold climate."

Temper New China.

A Chinese merchant gave this bit of information when a rare teaset was purchased from him: Before using delicate china, place it in a pan of cold water and let it come gradually to a boil; allow the china to remain in the water until cold. This tempers china and makes it capable of standing heat.

True to Life.

"I don't see how you read that trashy novel," declared mother. "Do you see any merit in it at all?"

"Why, yes," answered father. "It is intensely realistic."

"What do you mean?" Why, the conversation between the lovers is utterly silly, and their actions are idiotically absurd."

"Yes; that's what I mean," agreed father, mildly.

How Many Work Here?

A visitor to the national capital entered one of the department buildings one day while he was sightseeing. Entering a large room where he expected to see many clerks, he was surprised to find only one occupying the numerous desks that looked as if they had just been vacated. No one was in sight but a janitor, who was dusting and cleaning. Thinking to obtain some knowledge of the room, its capacity and use, he addressed her:

"How many people work in here?"

"Humph! About half of 'em, I 'low."

One Per Cent.

"Take it from me," said Ivy L. Lee, the Red Cross propagandist, a few days before his departure for France—"take it from me, when you hear anything generous or kind or noble on Germany's part the thing turns out to be a misunderstanding.

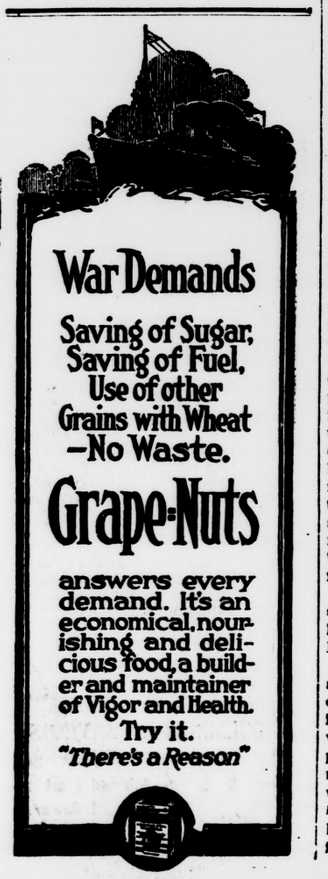
"It's like the talk between Skinner and Grabble, the two storekeepers.

"'Say, Skinner,' Grabble asked, 'what base o' profit do ye work on?'

"'One per cent,' said Skinner.

"'One per cent!' said Grabble, 'Holy smoke! That ain't no profit at all. Why, man, I run my store on a profit of 25, 40, yes, and sometimes even 50 per cent.'

"'Well, yer a greedy devil, then, said Skinner. 'One per cent is enough for me. If an article costs me a dollar I let it go for two.'"



War Demands
Saving of Sugar,
Saving of Fuel,
Use of other
Grains with Wheat
—No Waste.

Grape-Nuts

answers every demand. It's an economical, nourishing and delicious food, a builder and maintainer of Vigor and Health.

Try it.

"There's a Reason"

U. S. NOT WAITING TO BE DESTROYED

Command of German Agents to Put Hands Down Fails to Get Approval.

IN THE CONFLICT TO WIN

America Has Never Resorted to War Except to Avenge Insults and to Protect Herself Against Maurauders.

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

(From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)

Clean, unadulterated nonsense can always get a laugh from me. I love it and so do most Americans. I remember one bit of Weber and Fields seriously acted nonsense that always left me gasping for breath. It was the silliest, most inconsequential bit of acting that genius ever dared to put in a show that cost the spectator $2 a seat. It was a prize fight between Weber and Fields, and one of those matchless comedians showed the other how to do it. They put up their money and put on the gloves, and immediately the rank amateur began to batter the wise one over the head, but that was not the way to do it. The wise one explained that that was not at all the proper way to do it. He explained that he would show the poor amateur the right way. He stood the poor amateur just where he wanted him, turned his face to the proper angle and then arranged his hands. He stepped off and considered the poor amateur but he did not feel just satisfied. He arranged the hands again, placing them down at the sides of the poor amateur's legs. Then he told him to keep them there. Then he stepped up quickly and hit the poor amateur a whale of a blow in the face and knocked him clear across the stage and into the wings. It was awfully funny; everyone in the house screamed with joy. The poor amateur was such a fine example of simple-minded, confiding idiocy!

I have to laugh in the same uncontrolled way when I see the confiding manner in which some Americans are letting the wily but treacherous German peace propagandists convince them that we ought to let our hands hang at our sides, turn our faces at the right angle, and stand in idiotic poses until we get the blow in the face that will knock us into the wings. For pure, unadulterated nonsense the act being staged by the wise German agents and the simple-minded peace lovers is enough to make anyone sick with laughing.

On the one hand is a Germany in arms, with millions of veteran soldiers and an armament such as no man dreamed of 10 years ago, and, on the other hand, our simple-minded peace lovers would have us pose as the poor amateur. "Stand here, turn your head this way, put your hands down at your sides," say the German agents, and the purchased or infatuated peace propagandists echo, "Stand here, turn your head this way, put your hands down at your sides." A fine future for the great American nose if he did it!

Germany Wants Control.

If America keeps her hands down, she will be knocked not only into the wings but off the stage, and off the earth. With America out of the war, the best that can be hoped is a drawn battle, ending with a "hands off" peace, and leaving Germany, as the saying is, "all dressed up and nowhere to go." Germany's "all dressed up" will mean a Germany dressed in hardened, veteran armies, in trained commanders, in the finest possible military equipment, and with an untouched navy, vast air force, and no one knows how many submarines. The "nowhere to go" will mean Africa and Asia, where Germany wanted to gain dominations. But there will be one place where Germany, "all dressed up," can go. She can come to America. She can come to South America first, or to Mexico and that is where she will come and where she has planned to come.

What happens when German agents even partially convince a goodly number of persons that the right way is to turn the cheek and hold the hands down can be seen in Russia. Russia is not a well-trained actor. She would never get a job playing a Weber-Fields burlesque in a $2 theater. She will not keep her hands down when the German agents tell her to put them down, but she has lowered them once or twice. Russia is far, far from happy.

I cannot believe that any sane person not in German pay can wish the United States to become as Russia is today, but that is exactly what will happen if we listen to the German agents and put our hands down now. Let me put it most simply. The great body of Americans believe today, as they should, that our continued existence depends on our own military preparation. A small, noxious body of German agents and purblind peace lovers are crying, "Put our hands down! Put our hands down!" Suppose I listen to the cry and begin crying the same words. I am added to their number. I cry, "Put our hands down! Put our hands down!" You listen to me and are added to the number. You echo the cry. Suppose the majority of Americans come to that same way of thinking. The majority rules and we do put our hands down We stand with our arms hanging, our faces exposed, and wait. For what?

No doubt the German agents will be satisfied and pack their trunks and go home to Germany. Merry thought. Hardly.

We have seen what the German agents will do; they did it before we entered the war and they would do it if we backed out of the war. They would foment strikes, race riots, class prejudice, and stir up national resentments. Having gotten us out of the war against Germany they would try to get us into a war with France, Italy, or England. They would no longer be peace propagandists but war propagandists, because we would be unarmed and easy victims. They would use German money to throw us into the state poor Russia finds herself in today. Then Germany would strike defenseless South America.

America Loves Peace.

It is my honest belief that Germany has had for many years two alternative plans for conquest. From Berlin she has drawn two lines, one to the southeast through Saloniki and to the Orient, the other to the southwest through Spain to South America. She hoped England would do the Weber-Fields act and keep her hands down while German armies stunned France, and then she would leap on the Orient and grasp a vast dominion there. England did not keep her hands down. She is not entirely a fool. That plan failed. It seems hopeless now.

The other plan Germany will try the moment she makes peace and gets her breath, if her agents can persuade us to keep our hands down.

I don't like war and you don't like war. We have every reason to be a peaceful people. We have vast territory, the most fruitful and productive in the world; and warlike peoples have always been those living in barren lands or who have been cramped into scant quarters. It is never necessary to preach the doctrine of peace to America, because the natural state of America is peace. America does not and never has gone to war except to avenge insults that have become unbearable or to protect herself against marauders. When the great, wise, peace-loving American people declare war there is a reason for it, and a reason that affects the honor or the safety of the nation.

Germany has insulted and injured us in a manner no decent people can stand. She has flouted our rights and she continues to do so. She was a menace to our existence before the war began and she has become a greater menace with each day her troops have been in the field. Her navy is practically intact; her people debt ridden. For half a century she has been the one warlike nation of the earth. What will Germany do if we keep our hands down when this war ends? What would you do if you were a warlike nation, careless of rights of others (see Belgium!), and craving territory? You would give a slap in the face to the fat fool with his hands down, and you would leap on South America and wrest from it the cost of the great European war.

Germany is not our worst enemy. With our fists up we can take care of Germany. Our worst enemy is here. He is the man who asks us to put our hands down and stand like a silly sheep until Germany is ready to strike.

Poet Invented Stereoscope.

How many of us really know that the stereoscope—largely used for magnifying photographs of distant places—was the invention of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the American poet and philosopher. There had been in use a crude form of stereoscope, consisting of a box with a hinged lid on the upper side which was opened to admit light on the photograph. Doctor Holmes dispensed with the box, substituting the eye shades still used and cut slits in the projecting board in order that the photograph might be correctly focused. Then he stuck an awl in the bottom, for a handle, and the stereoscope was complete. Doctor Holmes found the alteration such an improvement that he offered his invention free to several firms. All refused it, however, except Joseph Bates of Philadelphia, who decided to make a dozen or two and see if they would sell. The preliminary lot was soon multiplied by thousands. An employee of this firm originated the movable slide in which the pictures are now placed, thus improving upon the series of slots devised by Doctor Holmes. When the stereoscope became a great success, it was suggested to Doctor Holmes that if he had patented and sold his invention he might have made more out of it than from literature. He replied: "I do not care to be known as the patentee of a pill or a peeping contrivance."—People's Home Journal.

Fallen African Metropolis.

What are now known as the Zimbabwe ruins was the center of trade and worship for a South African nation. The fortress guarding the city in its almost inaccessible position was once encircled by a wall of stone over 12 feet thick resting on a rocky cliff foundation. From lookout towers on the wall the guards could scan the country for miles around and hurl stones and other weapons down upon any hostile force. Beyond the wrecked fortress stands the shell of the temple, sacred to the worship of Baal, whence came the oracles and words of guidance for the people. Between the remains of fortress and temple lie what is known today as the Valley of Ruins, a maze of walls in all stages of dilapidation.

Only birds and snakes inhabit this fallen metropolis, but out beyond the old city the mines from which the nation derived its wealth are being worked by the most modern methods.

Japan Rice Fields.

Almost one-half of the land capable of cultivation in Japan is planted in rice. Handkerchief gardens would perhaps best describe the little rice fields, many of which are no larger than a tennis court, are equally flat and are surrounded by rims of earth to hold the water when the fields are flooded. The average rice field in Japan is about one acre and a half in size, the Youth's Companion states; but, large or small, each field must be leveled and each must have its rim or dike. Then there must be a system of canals to bring water to the fields and another system of ditches to take it away when it is no longer needed.

American Painter's Work.

It fell to the honor of Benjamin West, an American, to become the favored painter of George III. Through painting a historical subject, Agrippa Landing the Ashes of Germanicus, for the archbishop of York. West was introduced to George III, who became his steadfast patron for nearly 30 years, his commissions amounting to about $5,000 a year. He also painted a series of religious and historical works for Windsor.

Neckline Given Drastic Change

New York.—The world that amuses or instructs itself by watching the changes in dress finds itself highly diverted in the month of May. This is the time for settlement. February is full of rumors and cables from Paris concerning the gowns that are exploited there by the dressmakers. During the month of March the clothes that arrive in America are shown first by the importers, who cater to the dressmakers, then by the dressmakers and shops, who cater to the public. After the first week of April the public takes a hand in the settlement of fashions and wears its new spring clothes at all hours, with reckless prodigality.

Now, asserts a leading fashion authority, we come to the month of observation. We see what has failed and what has succeeded. We know what the public likes and what it has discarded.

Established Neckline.

In the settlement of fashions which comes this month there is one predominant feature that interests the majority as well as the minority. It is the new arrangement of the neckline.

This style has been creeping on us unawares since January, but it seems to have sprung out of ambush and attacked the people as the warm weather burst over the land.

Those who were not observing fashion closely went about with their shirtwaist collars pulled out over the coat collars, or the wide collars of guimpes pulled out over the bare edge of a one-piece frock.

Then, suddenly, the whole process seemed to be wrong. The careless public observed that the fastidious crowd had abandoned white coat collars. They also noticed that the neckline of a one-piece frock was not outlined by a collar except at the back. They noticed that sailor collars had disappeared from fashionable garments. They realized that the neckline, instead of being V-shaped, was square and deeply decollete, or delta-shaped—the decolletage that we associate with Dresden shepherdesses, Dolly Varden styles, Mozartian opera and Janice Meredith. This kind of neckline was accepted only for frocks; it should go without saying that it was not contemplated for coats.

The sketch shows a gown of black satin, with tight skirt and pointed apron lined with white. The slim bodice is of white georgette crepe embroidered with bands of jet beads.

But whatever the garment, its neckline was no more hidden and enveloped by a white collar. It is quite probable that this somersault in fashions disturbed the minds of more women than even the incoming of the tight skirt, for it necessitated thought and an entire change in the arrangement of the garments which have been carelessly worn in the same combination for several seasons. It made one go into numerous shops and regard one's self for numerous moments before mirrors in order to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the new fashion to one's neck and face.

High Collar on Coat Suits.

And another movement in the arrangement of the neck is disquieting. It is the introduction of the high collar at an hour when the high fashion designers decided to discard it, and the public was informed that it was no longer in first fashion. No sooner had this edict gone out and been accepted than a vast number of women—well-dressed women, too—appeared with high loose collar, that either enveloped the chin or rolled in a loose fold beneath it.

There are two or three practical things that every woman must somehow manage to master in this new fashion if she intends to look her best during the warm-weather season.

One of them is that a coat suit requires some kind of collar at the back and sides of the neckline, to prevent the rough material from resting against the skin.

Another feature of the new neck arrangement which it is well to absorb into the mind is that the blouse with the Italian decolletage is the best to wear under all coats. It is wiser to avoid superimposing one collar on another. This Italian neckline may be round, or straight across the shoulders, or brought to the base of the neck. The wearer must decide on that. Her features should determine the exact curve which is employed.

Low Neck for Day Usage.

Another interesting detail of fashion is the definite tendency toward a deep decollete for day usage. The neckline may be on the Italian model, or it may be on the American Colonial model, which brings the material high and tight against the back and side of the neck and then dips it down to a deep square or delta in front.

The introduction of the high collar seems to have come about through necessity rather than choice or inclination. True, there are smart women who insist that their one-piece frocks shall have these up-standing, flower-like collars that rise on the stem of the neck and open out wide to envelop the chin and the back of the head, but the majority of women have adopted high collars only with coat suits. They don't know any other kinds of collar to adjust with a jacket that is high in the neck and has rolling revers.

They find that the wash blouse, which has a high turn-over collar and is worn with a cravat of black or colored picot ribbon, gives just the right silhouette to the neckline of an everyday coat suit. If this high collar cannot be adopted, then a low one must be worn with the suit, because of its collarless condition.

The lessened number of chiffon blouses shown this summer is indicative of the lessened number of tailored suits worn, so the workers claim.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Smart Fads.

So far, field flowers, very flat roses, lacquered quills and shoe-polish ribbon seem to be the chosen hat trimmings. Every one is realizing that the bustle and draped back effects in dresses and suits are more or less a fad of the winter and will not be thoroughly practical for the summer clothes that must be tubbed.

A substitute must be found and it is predicted that it will resolve into the use of double and triple peplums and tier effects at the hips. This will be quite in keeping with the narrower skirts.

Buckles are quite to the fore, perhaps an echo of military fashions. These buckles are usually small and of a color harmonizing with the garment.

Sumptuous Weaves.

It is plainly noticeable among the French importations that the French fashion leaders have not thought it at all necessary to use cheap and plain materials. Indeed, in some instances the stuffs seem more lavish than for some time past. To be sure, they are not at all flaunting. They hide their gorgeousness under a bushel as it were. Cloth of gold on evening and dressy afternoon clothes is seen repeatedly, but it is veiled with chiffon or with tulle, only being allowed to peep through and disclose the sumptuousness of its weave.

Ginghams Favored.

For those who do their bit and do it by way of knitting and wearing ginghams, which is almost too easy a way of doing it and should really not be taken into consideration, are shown the most attractive checked gingham blouses and bags and hats which do or do not match the blouses.

The hats and bags are made of the most delightful materials, which run all the way from satin, organdie and crepe to straw and fiber.

Lingerie Yokes.

In making up tatted lingerie yokes sew them to a foundation of net, cutting the net the same shape as the yoke after it is sewed on it. This makes them wear much longer and is also a big help in laundering them properly.

Same Slim Lines.

America still looks to Paris for information as to general silhouette, and many early rumors gave promise of a radical change when last-minute spring styles were launched. There has been no change, however. The indicated waistline, approved by practically all of the well-known French designers of apparel, was in evidence in the very first American showing of spring garments, and even the many novel draperies and tunics approved have not affected the general silhouette, which is slim and straight. Tunics and draperies are closely reefed.

Odd Parasol.

The more befrilled the better is apparently the watchword of the makers of an odd little parasol, which was of old blue organdie, covered with ruffles or scalloped white organdie cut circular and slightly gathered.

The hat showed a similar arrangement of ruffles and blue ribbon with a rosebud or two in natural tints.

The bag had rows of ruffles concealing the bottom of the bag, and ribbon and blue organdie formed the top, with a decoration of the rosebuds set in a wreath partly overlapping the top ruffle.

Handmade Blouse.

The handmade blouse has never been more popular nor more befrilled, although it may follow the example of a blouse of pale blue batiste and boast a severely high collar and a front whose only trimming was hand-sewn pin tucks. The more strictly tailored blouses are usually of linen, and these also show combinations of two colors. Crepe de chine is also used for these waists, and blouses of dark taffeta are worn with tailored skirts.

Foulards Are Popular.

Foulards will undoubtedly rank among the most popular materials for afternoon wear this summer, and they are certainly deserving of favor. There is nothing cooler looking than the dark foulard with the little white figure, and there is nothing which will give better service. As a rule foulards are made as simply as possible, with detachable collar and cuffs of sheer white organdie.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Free for All.

"Our apartment house is very noisy. I suffer in silence."

"You don't have to do that. Get a graphophone yourself."

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER

And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere, 25c.—Adv.

Chef Mars.

Knicker—What is a war sandwich?

Bocker—A wait between two slices of white bread.

You May Try Cuticura Free

Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, skin and scalp troubles. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Quick Action.

Jack (gallantly)—Betty, dear, anything that you say goes.

Betty (quickly)—Jack!

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Boss.

Knicker—Does your cook do general housework?

Bocker—No, she does generalissimo.

Old People Who Are Feeble and Children Who Are Pale and Weak

Would be greatly benefited by the General Strengthening Tonic Effect of GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. A General Strengthening Tonic for Adults and Children. 60c.

Many a man who objects to carrying a bundle home from a dry goods store goes home from his club loaded.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is not a "lozenge" or "syrup," but a real old-fashioned dose of medicine which cleans out Worms or Tapeworm with a single dose. Adv.

It is the men and women who pay attention to saving that become wealthy.—Garfield.

MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring housecleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 60 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

A REAL POTATO DIGGER

Not a mere Plow with a rake attachment, but a low priced, scientific implement. Cleans the trash from the dirt and the dirt from the potatoes as well as machines that cost five times as much. Steel beam with high arch to prevent clogging. Polished high carbon steel shovel. Adjustable wheels regulate depth and "pitch" exactly. Will not bruise potatoes. ¶ Don't buy a Drill, Cultivator, Harrow, Lime Spreader, Potato Digger, or any other piece of Farm Machinery before writing for our special catalog. State what machine you want and give your dealer's name.

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York, Pa.
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$1,473 Net Profit
MADE ON $200

through this office in 25 days' time with PUTS & CALLS. Similar opportunities looked for in them in the coming 30 and 60 days. If you are interested and wish to take advantage of these opportunities, write now for BOOKLET K-W. It gives you all information.

WM. H. HERBST
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The National Wealth is increasing by leaps and bounds. Getting your share? Then send stamp today for facts that may change your whole life. WILTSHIRE, Pittsburgh Bldg., Pittsburgh

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 21-1918.

Don't Be Afraid of Your Meals

Take "Eatonic" and Laugh At Stomach Troubles

H. L. Kramer, the man who originated Cascarets, has discovered a sure, safe, quick-acting relief for bad stomachs. He named it EATONIC for your stomach's sake.

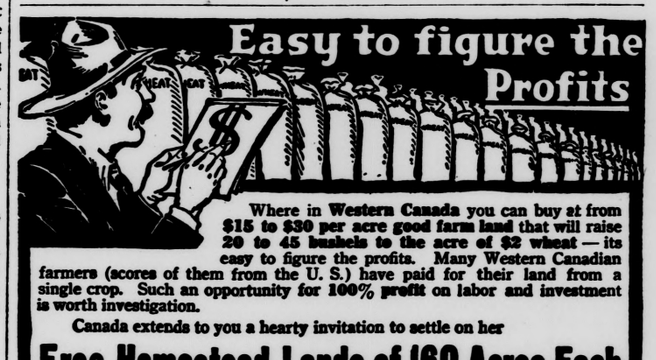
You can eat anything you like now and digest it in comfort, for stomach ease is positively assured if you eat an EATONIC tablet regularly after each meal.

EATONIC acts directly with the food the moment it enters the stomach. It immediately checks any tendency toward too much acid and enables the food to pass from the stomach into the bowel in a sweetened condition, and thus prevents the formation of sour distressing gases that upset digestion and cause a bloated, dull, lumpy feeling that makes your FOOD REPEAT.

EATONIC enables you to eat your fill and laugh at indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, "sour stomach" and all the other bugaboos of "the-man-afraid-of-his-stomach."

Kramer says: "EATONIC should be in every home ready for use after every meal. An EATONIC tablet will aid you naturally to easily digest and assimilate—your food can be thoroughly enjoyed without the slightest danger of misery from acid stomach. I strongly advise every one to take EATONIC after meals. To correct bad stomachs and keep them in perfect condition, it is a most wonderful discovery."

If EATONIC fails to give you prompt stomach relief, your money will be refunded; 50c buys a large box at any drug store. Or write to Eatonic Remedy Co., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.



Where in Western Canada you can buy at from $15 to $30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of $2 wheat — its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at $2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

WOOL

All farmers having it for sale should write us at once for prices
Obtain more money for your wool by selling direct to
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BALTIMORE, MD.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 25, 1918

GERMAN KICKED OUT

AMONG other gratifying proofs that American citizens are awakening to the grave menace of Germany's propaganda, is the fact that all over the land in colleges and public schools the study of German has been dropped.

It is high time that this language was put under the ban. For years through its newspapers it has been made the secret vehicle of treason, poisoing the youth of our land and undermining our Republican institutions. Its modern literature is a rank mess of infidelity to God and man, and has done more to shake the world's belief in the Bible and in the Christian religion than all other causes combined.

The astounding fact has been disclosed that in Nebraska, the state that has presented us with that money-making humbug of a pacificist, Bryan, there were 1000 public schools in which singing the Star Spangled Banner was tabooed, and Die Wacht Am Rhein substituted! Indeed, unbelievable though it may seem, an American child was punished because she refused to speak German instead of English!

We are glad to note that Delaware has cut German out of its school courses and that Delaware College has also debarred this languge from its curriculum. Leading linguists assert that no great loss will follow. Like all the rest of Germany's many impudent, lying claims of superiority in all fields of human thought and action, the pretence that her language is the world's greatest repository of science and learning, is also false.

Her bragging lies are so amazing as to excite only derision—"all the illustrious men who have lived in the Christian Era were Germans in whole or part; all the world's great discoveries in Science and Medicine; all the great inventions etc. etc., are the work of Germans"—these are samples of the crazy German big-head.

The very reverse of all that is nearer the truth; outside of a few discoveries chiefly of a bacteriological character, nearly all the great improvements in medicine and science, and practically all the great inventions, are the work of other nations, chiefly England, France, Italy, Holland and latterly America in the inventive field.

The writer speaks German and is versed in its literature. He also thus knows the French and Spanish languages, and in his judgment either of those tongues would better serve for all educational purposes, while for practical business and commercial utility, the Spanish language, spoken by 55,000,000 of people living near us and with whom our future trade relations may be of the highest importance, has especial claims of superiority, and could with the greatest profit supersede German in our schools and colleges.

COLORED HEROISM

IT gives The Transcript great pleasure to pay a high compliment to a pair of black heroes, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, who as a part of the American army on the line in northern France have splendidly won their spurs, or to be more exact, have won the high honor of the Croix de Guerre conferred by the French General of their division, and one of them, Henry Johnson, is also scheduled to receive the much coveted Gold Palm of the French Army.

We give the remarkable story as recited in the N. Y. World:

"Battling in the blackness of night with rifles, hand grenades and a "bolo knife," wholly deprived of the assistance of their comrades, they put to flight an enemy assaulting party, at least twenty-four men strong. Roberts, wounded in three places, stretched out helplessly in the mud, hurled grenades, even while the hands of a muscular German were about his throat.

Johnson did even more. Having shot one of his foemen down and clubbed another with the butt of his rifle, he sprang to the aid of Roberts and with his bolo knife clove open the skull of one German and disembowelled another. As the enemy fell into disorderly retreat, Johnson, three times wounded, sank to the ground, seized a grenade alongside his prostrate body and literally blew one of the fleeing Germans to fragments.

In the belief of their white commander, a former Public Service Commissioner, of New York City, the two negroes by their valor and intelligence frustrated a well developed plan to assail one of our most important points of resistance."

This brave deed, which is bold enough to match some of the dare-devil exploits of Dumas' Three Guardsmen, does high honor to their race which has proved its courage in every war the Nation has fought, from the Revolutionary days, when the first man to die in the cause of American freedom was Attucks, the giant black man who fell in the Boston Massacre, down to this present war in Europe.

The Transcript likewise wishes to give a public recognition of the creditable manner in which our colored citizens of Middletown and Odessa subscribed to the last Liberty Loan, wherein as elsewhere more fully described, out of their humble store, they patriotically bought $3400. worth of Liberty Bonds here and $1200 in Odessa.

Finally, after the Scotland Shipyard broke the American rivet-driving record with a score of 4,442, along comes a gang of negro riveters at the Sparrow Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company and smashes all records to date with the total of 4,875 rivets driven in nine hours!

Harry Smith

Up-to-date

Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone.

NORTH BROAD STREET, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves. Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL, Owner and Prop.

REAL ESTATE

Have just received another farm of 143 acres, with nice dwelling, one mile from Railroad Station, 14 miles from Wilming ton.

Also have very good store now for rent. This store is well located, and a greater number of persons pass its doors each day than any other business place in town. Possession at once,

JOHN HELDMYER JR., Real Estate Broker, Middletown, Del.

NOTICE!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS:
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
TO THE SHERIFF OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Gertrude M. Shockley, by her Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Albert Shockley.

WE THEREFORE, COMMAND YOU, as you were heretofore commanded, that you summon Albert Shockley that he be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the sixth day of May next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Gertrude M. Shockley according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning him in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly

AND HAVE YOU THEN THERE THIS WRIT.

WITNESS, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the fourth day of March, A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen.

ISSUED Mar. 26, 1918.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH, Prothonotary.

FOR SALE

One sow and six pigs, six weeks old. Credit of six months with approved indorser, interest added.

ROBERT S. CARPENTER
Port Penn, Del.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN
SEAFORD DOVER LAUREL

DE LA WARR

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD NAME A TRUST COMPANY AS YOUR EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE

REASON NUMBER TEN

The average individual has had but little experience in the investment of trust funds. The investment of such funds is a part of the day's work of a Trust Company.

Bell Service In Uncle Sam's City

Huge army and navy cities have sprung up as if by magic; as any of our cities of the same size, they are completely equipped with telephone service.

In normal times such camp telephone systems would have taken nine months for manufacture and installation; in less than two months the military needs of the Nation were met.

Additional wire and cable facilities to nearby cities were constructed. Special switchboard equipment was required and furnished. And an operating force was trained for this national camp service.

Whether it be for camp or "back-home" service, Uncle Sam's soldier finds the Bell Telephone always at command.

Buy Baby Bonds—War Savings Stamps!

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.

EFFICIENCY "TILGHMANS" UNEXCELLED
OVER THIRTY YEARS

All TRADE FISH MARK Fertilizers

Factory, Saulisbury, Maryland

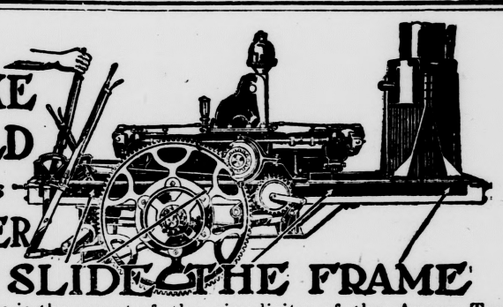
twelve Various Bands, Special Adopted Mixtures for Corn, Tomatoes, Potatoes and all Kinds of Trucks

Compound Top-Dresses for Wheat and Grass

OUR FERTILIZERS ARE MADE OF HIGH GRADE MATERIALS AND WE CLAIM THEM TO BE 100 PER CENT. EFFICIENT AS PRODUCERS

SOD BY

J. N. KIRK Middletown Dlaware



TAKE HOLD of this LEVER and SLIDE THE FRAME

Here is the secret of the simplicity of the Avery Tractors—the Patented Avery Sliding Frame. The motor and radiator are mounted on an independent frame which slides on themain frame.

This patented sliding frame makes possible the elimination of all intermediate gears, shafting and bearings—parts that add expense for the owner and add weight to the tractor. The importance of this to you is that you get more power, less weigt, economy in operation and increased durability in your tractr.

The Simplest Two Speed, Double Drive Tractor Built

You want simeplicity in your tractor too, for it means that you can operate your tractor with more ease, and that your boy can run it too. The sliding frame makes this possible.

Remember, Avery Tractors are built in a size for any size farm. They are fully described in the Avery Catalog. We also have some on our display floor which we will gladly demonstrate to you.

The Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company
Distributors of Avery Machinery
Easton, Maryland

TRACTORS AND PLOWS AVERY PEORIA, ILL. MOTOR CULTIVATORS AND THRESHERS

Cool Summer Wear!

The last few days warn us that after all the long and dreary Winter and a cold Spring to boot, Summer is at hand. Every one looking out for health and comfort will prepare for the coming heats by clothing themselves in lighter attire. At Fogel & Burstan's they will be able to satisly every Summer want. Garments of all kinds, inner and outer, in fact, everything from Summer hats to Summer shoes, all of the best fabrics and makes, and representating the very latest styles in every line. You will make a mistake if you fail to give us a call.

Pretty White Skirts

In snowy Gabardine of fine quality, and in other goods illustrating all the leading new styles. Prices $1.50 to $5.00. These smart Skirts will please our Patrons greatly!

Hosiery For All

We are keeping up our large stocks of Hosiery of every kind and style in silk, lisle or cotton. Many colors in the famous "Onyx", "Black Cat" and "Linen Wear" brands.

Boys' Wash Suits

We have just the things you need for your boys from 2 1-2 to 10 years old---many styles and colors, in linenes, checks and stripes---a big variety of very fine garments, and only $1.00 to $2.00

Ladies,' Summer Gloves

In Silk, short and long, with double finger tips insuring extra wear---in white, gray and black, or white with black stitched backs---75cents up. In Chamois, two-clasped gloves in plain white or white with black stitches on the back.

Pretty White Blouses

Here are a few of many different styles of batiste Blouses, snowy white, from $1.25 to $1.98. Then, a dotted Swiss blouse with plain organdie collars and cuffs for $1.25 to $1.98---all these batistes and Swisses variously trimmed after the latest modes.

"W. B." Corsets

Just as we have been expecting, word has been sent us that all Corsets are shortly to have a big advance in price. So we once more advise our Customers to buy now and save money. All those who have profited by following our counsels in the past will no doubt do so again.

Ladies,' Summer Footwear

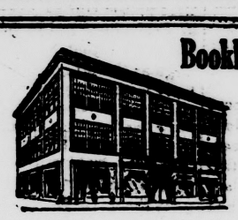
All the styles---Oxfords and pumps, in white, black and tan, high or low heels---many shapes and qualities for your choice, and for prices, which as usual are less than those elsewhere for like quality of shoes.

We also offer a large lot of Children's shoes, in white or black, fine shoes either for play or dress.

Ladies May Under Muslins

Many fine values in our May Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear! Envelope Chemises, Nightgowns, Petticoats and Drawers, made out of good Nainsooks and Cambrics and each trimmed in various styles with embroideries or laces. As for quality, we don't have to describe that, as our Patrons have already discovered that nothing but the best enters our Store; and having gotten such a reputation, we must maintain it at all cost. These Under Muslins go for substantially the same as last year's prices.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

TRANSCRIPT $1.00

The Good Sense Of Saving

With wages never so plenty and wages never so high, the opportunity for saving was never so great. To say now that you can not save means simply that you will not. It is no longer a question of being able to, but of being willing to. As present conditions may not last, the very least common sense ought to see the good sense of saving now. Do not put it off.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts., Wilmington, Delaware

The Transcript, $1.00

STATE AND PENINSULA

Hebron camp near Salisbury, will open July 28th, and continue for 10 days.

Ground has been broken for a new bank at Perryville which will start with a capital of $25,000.

Joseph Shannahan has resigned as cashier of the Savings Bank, Belair, and enlisted in the army.

The Sons of Delaware will hold their annual dinner at Delaware College, Newark, today (Saturday).

The Kent County School Board has decided to build a new high school at Galena and will shortly ask for bids.

Dr. John J. Hopper, of Chesapeake City, has enlisted in the Aviation Corps, and will shortly leave for Princeton.

Bishop Monaghan, of Wilmington, Del., confirmed a class of 60 youths at the Catholic service in Ridgely on Sunday.

Word was received in Dover of the drowning at Cape Girardeau, Mo., of Judge B. Frank Davis, formerly of Milford.

Miss Ethel M. Dole, Government food demonstration agent in Delaware, has resigned and will return to Illinois, her former home.

While Howard Benson was driving between Earleville and Town Point, Saturday, his automobile took fire and was totally destroyed.

Governor Townsend has appointed former Lieutenant Governor Mendenhall, of Wilmington, a member of the State Council of Defense.

The students of the Havre de Grace High School have invested during the past four months nearly $5000 in Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

Farmers around Lewes claim that nearly all the peaches and plums are killed in that section. There is a good prospect for cherries and apples.

Governor Harrington has appointed former State Senator William W. Beck, of Chestertown, a member of the State Tax Commission to succeed Lewin W. Wickes, resigned.

Mr. Irvin T. Kepler, of the Elkton Banking and Trust Co., has been elected Secretary of the Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, vice the late Charles S. Peacock,

Maryland sheep growers, at a meeting held in Baltimore, last Wednesday determined to increase the number of sheep from 225,000 to 1,000,000 in the State. Governor Harrington made an address.

The annual school elections in Sussex county will take place May 29. Under a new law, the new boards of education will be obliged to raise the tax rate, as all teachers salaries have been raised.

The Deibert barge building plant in Elkton, after being in existence for 30 years, has closed due to the inability to get lumber. The boat builders have accepted positions at Hog Island, Chester and Wilmington.

Although most of the male residents of Ocean View are seafaring men and a large majority are doing transport service, an effort will be made to hold the annual "Home Coming" for which Ocean View has been famous in August.

An appeal to club women of America urging them to assist the American Red Cross in raising $100,000,000 for war relief work, has been issued by Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The State Highway Commission Monday awarded its first contracts for new roads, the mileage aggregating 27.83, and the cost $1,474,216.70. They are located in all three counties, one road being that connecting Wilmington and Philadelphia.

The news that Delaware's State Treasury will be enriched by nearly four hundred thousand dollars as a result of the new Income Tax Law will be pleasing to all advocates of good roads and better schools, as this revenue will be applied to such purposes.

The office of the U. S. Boys Working Reserve in the Old Federal Building at 6th and King Streets, Wilmington, is receiving a number of requests from farmers for boys to work on the farms. The State Director, Mr. Charles Warner, makes an appeal to all boys over 16 years of age who have no employment, to enroll for this work.

The shortage of strawberry pickers was somewhat relieved this week when three carloads of foreigners arrived from Philadelphia, sent by representatives of the Government, to whom appeal had been made for pickers through Governor Townsend, one of the largest growers and canners in the State. Boys and girls from the Philadelphia and Baltimore schools have also been promised. Many berries will spoil in the fields if not gathered quickly.

Grange Notes

The lecture hour of Peach Blossom Grange on Friday night was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Earle P. Pleasanton.

Mrs. Pleasanton read an article from the Pennsylvainia Farmer entitled "What Shall The Harvest Be," and commented on the subject dealing with farm problems.

Mr. Fred Brady gave an account of a lecture delivered by William T Ellis, a few days ago before the Rotary Club, of Chester, Pa.

Mr. E. Shallcross gave a talk entitled "The Citizen's Duty to His Country," and the master spoke of the advisability of holding meetings to instruct the laboring class its Patriotism.

A committee was appointed to draft Resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Anna F. Crossland.

WOMEN ASK FOR RATIONING PLAN

American Women Volunteer to Buy Fixed Amounts of Meat, Bread Flour, Sugar and Butter.

PLAN STARTED IN NEW YORK.

Idea Supplements U. S. Food Administration's New Home Card Now In 10,000,000 Homes.

The women of America, who are anxious to do their great part in the winning of the war, are now, as a whole, familiar with the most important aspects of food conservation. The **Home Card**, both in its original form and in the revised edition for 1918, which provides for two wheatless days, one meatless day a week, in addition to a wheatless meal every day, has been placed by the Food Administration after a vigorous campaign in 10,000,000 American homes. An intelligent and conscientious observance of the **Home Card's** requirements is all the Food Administration asks of the housewives of the country.

The Food Administration has had a great many requests, however, particularly from the homes of the well-to-do, that it should issue a worked out plan for a voluntary system of rationing.

This desire for a voluntary ration springs from two causes—first, because it is far simpler for the housewife to save food when she has a concrete working plan by which to proceed, and, second, because the loyal women of America desire, unselfishly, to put themselves on the same basis as the women of the Allied countries. The ration proposed by the Food Administration is almost the same as that adopted in England for voluntary observance. All over the United Kingdom, in hundreds of houses there hangs in the front window a card with the stirring pledge, "IN HONOR BOUND WE ADOPT THE NATIONAL SCALE OF VOLUNTARY RATIONS."

The ration recommended by the Food Administration, and adopted first in New York city, whence the idea has spread through the entire country, is the following:

	Weekly Allowance Per Person.
Meat—Beef (fresh, salted, tinned and hashed); mutton, lamb and veal (mutton by preference)	2½ lbs.
Butter	½ lb.
Cooking Fats (margarine, lard, lard substitutes, vegetable oils)	½ lb.
Wheat Flour (for use in cooking gravies, etc., where corn starch, cracker dust or bread crumbs cannot be substituted)	½ lb.
Victory Bread (containing at least 20 per cent. of a substitute for wheat flour)	1¾ lbs.
Sugar (including all sugar used on the table and in cooking and all sweatmeats and candies, but not that used for canning and preserving)	¾ lb.

The items listed above are the only ones which are definitely limited. In the case of milk and cream, as much may be used as necessary, and children, of course, must have their full allowance of whole milk. Fish and poultry, any cereal other than wheat, vegetables and fruits and cheese may be used as freely as is desired.

The above ration is in no wise intended to supplant the Home Card, but rather to supplement it. It has been published with the idea that it will be a very real aid to the American woman in her splendid effort to carry out the great food conservation program.

USE MORE POTATOES.

ELP consume the 1917 record breaking potato crop. Government experts have estimated that over 700,000 extra acres of potatoes were planted last year. The United States Food Administration is endeavoring to push the nation's big potato stocks into channels of trade and has placed potatoes on the list of substitutes that may be bought along with wheat flour.

Potato soup has become a war dish. Here is a recipe that has been tested by United States Food Administration experts. Ingredients needed are three potatoes, one quart of milk, two slices onion, three tablespoons butter substitute, two tablespoons flour, one and one-half tablespoons salt, one-quarter teaspoon celery salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, few grains cayenne and one teaspoon chopped parsley.

Cook potatoes in boiled salted water. When soft run through a strainer. Scald milk with onion, remove onion and add milk slowly to potatoes. Melt the fat, add dry ingredients, stir until well mixed, then stir into boiling soup. Cook one minute, strain and sprinkle with parsley.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue. Close to Beach, Steel pier and all attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3 00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains

Capacity 600

W. F. SHAW.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29
October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 10th, 24th, November 10 24th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
MONDAY, MAY 27th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, MAY 25th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1918
From 1 to 4 P M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of oneper centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
TUESDAY, MAY 28th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING MAY 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE!

The assessment list for the town of Middletown for the year 1918 is now hanging in the town office, where it will remain until Monday, the 27th day of May---Appeal day.

The Town Council will sit as a Court of Appeals on that day at the Council Rooms, South Broad street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 noon, and from 2 to 5 P. M., to hear the appeals from said assessment.

All appeals must POSITIVELY be made on the above date, otherwise they will not be considered.

By order of Town Council
W. S. LETHERBURY, President.
WM. N. DONOVAN, Secretary.

Hackett's Gape Cure

Kill the Worm as well as the Germ. Makes Poultry raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE, 35c., postpaid.
HACKETT'S LOUSE POWDER, 35c., postpaid

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Hillsboro, Md.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. $4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to

H. S. BRADY,
Mt. Pleasant, Del.

Phone 62R11.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During MAY 1918,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Season of 1918

FRENCH COACH

Marcus N., Jr.

Coal Black Stallian, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs.

This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del.

TERMS—$12 to insure, with the usual return services. If mare is sold, traded or about to be moved before ascertained to be in foal, insurance becomes due and payable immediately

JAMES A. MONEY
Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.
WILLIAM SMITH GROOM.

CHOICE BRANDS OF
FERTILIZERS
For Corn,
Potatoes
and
Tomatoes
Now in Warehouse
J. C. DAVIS, Middletown, Del

REAL ESTATE SOLD

April 10th. Dwelling of James Jarrell, to Joshua Simmons.
April 25th. Ryan dwelling, to John P. Vandegrift.
May 9th. Dwelling of John P. McIntyre to Edward M. Records.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.
Middletown, Del.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

WEIGHT AS CORRECT

as the quality is choice and the price reasonable makes this meat market the favorite of experienced housekeepers. Whether you buy a big roast or a few chops you will receive the same first class meat, the same full weight and the same small price. What will your order be to-day?

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

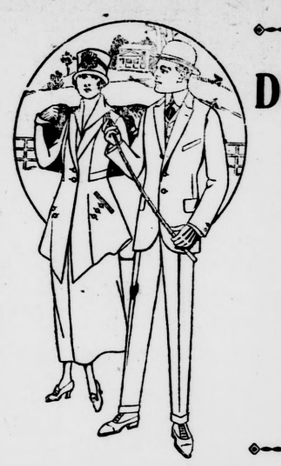
Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

IF YOU AND YOUR DOMICILE are yearning for the proper kind of heat tell us about it and we'll deliver to your residence a ton of coal chock-block full of satisfying heat units. We have just the size to fit your pocketbook.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Phone 40 Middletown, Del.



DO YOU NEED
anything in the Tailoring line. I make Ladies' and Men's Suits
CLEANING, ALTERING AND PRESSING

M. LESSIN THE TAILOR
East Main Street Middletown, Del

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are
(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.
(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.
(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasury
—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over
$700,000.00
resent Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

International Special
Molasses Dairy Feed
Doing its Bit
Allow me to supply your Spring wants
SOLD BY
J. N. KIRK
Middletown, Del.

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

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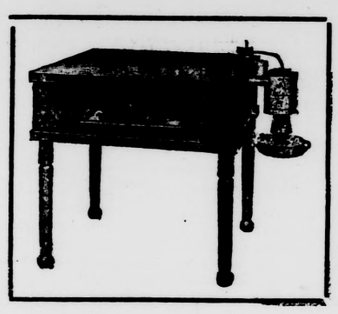
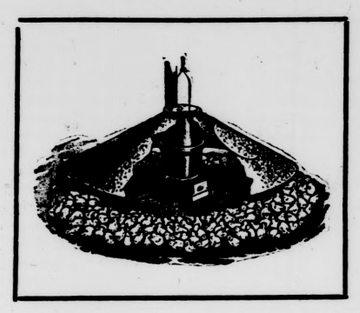
BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS





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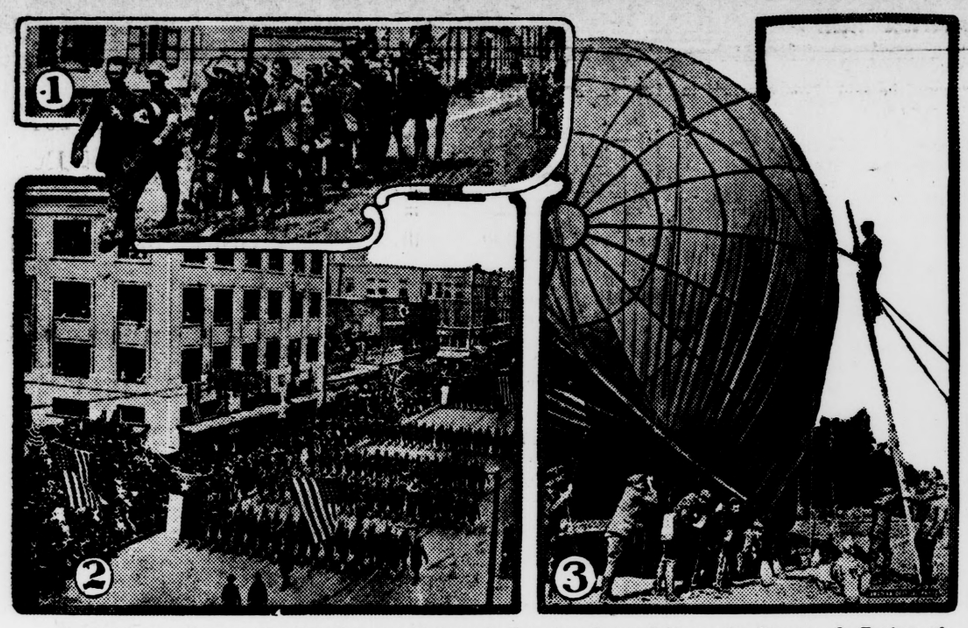
SIMPLE SAFE SURE

J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE



1—French cavalrymen escorting German prisoners to the rear after a fight on the Somme. 2—Review of the Thirty-sixth division, National army, from Camp Bowie, in Fort Worth, Tex. 3—Canadians repairing one of the big observation balloons that are of so much help in directing the fire of the artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Preparations Made by Teutons for Renewal of Drives in France and Italy.

HUN NAVY IS CONCENTRATED

Wilhelm and Charles Renew Austro-German Treaty—Russia Writhing Under Kaiser's Oppression—President Names Hughes to Investigate Aircraft Production Charges.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Operations of last week in the war zones led to the prediction that the central powers were preparing to strike hard and soon on two fronts—in France and Italy—with some prospects of a great naval battle in the North sea. It was admitted by the Germans that their tremendous losses were largely responsible for the delay in resuming their drive on the west front. They were very busy reorganizing their forces and bringing up fresh troops who have not yet been engaged in the fighting there. Rain and mud, ably seconded by the allied aviators, made difficult the moving of supplies by the Huns, but they kept at the task doggedly. Meanwhile their artillery ceaselessly pounded away at various important salients held by the allies. In return the latter gave more than they received.

There were many infantry operations that must be classed as small because of the magnitude of the warfare, but which resulted in the recovery of valuable positions by the allies. In one or two instances the Germans also gained footholds in the lines but counter-attacks always drove them out promptly and they invariably suffered heavy casualties. The kaiser's armies, however, showed no especial signs of weakening, and no competent observer doubts that they are still capable of tremendous efforts and will make them. General Foch and, indeed, all the allied commanders, await the renewal of the offensive with confidence that their men can withstand it.

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The same confidence prevails on the Italian front, where also General Foch is in supreme command. The Austrians have been concentrating great forces there, including much artillery they have had on the French front, and they were expected to deliver their blow between the Stelvio pass and Monte Grappa, just east of the Brenta, in the hope of breaking through to Brescia and Milan. The Austrian positions in that sector are admittedly better than those of the Italians. To repel the expected drive the Italians have the assistance of British, French and Americans in number at least equal to the Italian forces sent to France and Flanders.

Early Tuesday Italian naval units succeeded in stealing into Pola harbor and torpedoing an Austrian dreadnaught of the Viribus Unitis class. At the same time Italian seaplanes engaged and routed the Austrian battleplanes over Pola.

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The prediction of a naval battle in the North sea was based on the fact that the entire German Baltic fleet, excepting a few light cruisers, was recalled to Kiel, and great activity at that base was reported. The German navy probably feels a bit humiliated over the second British raid on Ostend, in which the old cruiser Vindictive, laden with concrete, was sunk at the entrance of the channel, blocking it to all large vessels.

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Participation in the fighting on the west front by the Americans brigaded with the British and French is increasing daily, and it is now made known that whenever American troops predominate in the brigade divisions these divisions will be put under command of General Pershing. This, it is believed, will bring larger numbers of our boys to the battle line rapidly and contribute greatly to the spirit of unity and concerted effort. The war department explains that the brigading plan in operation is temporary, adopted to meet the emergency in which it is desirable to send over as many Americans as possible without waiting for their arms and ammunition. Later they will return to the American army and will be using American equipment.

It is gratifying to note that General Pershing now issues daily official communiques on the doings of the American forces, following the system of the other allies.

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The continuous battle for supremacy in the air raged with increasing intensity all through the week and official reports led to the belief that the flyers of the allied armies generally had the best of it. American aviators won several notable victories. General Pershing reported the commissioning of nearly 1,000 student aviators. The French have delivered to his army 500 battle planes and 900 training planes, and the Haviland battle planes made in America are beginning to arrive.

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On Sunday Emperor Charles visited the kaiser at great headquarters and made plans for a renewal of the Austro-German alliance, to last twenty years. The news of this of course was received with rejoicing by the pan-Germans of Austria-Hungary, but, equally of course, the treaty is bitterly opposed by the Slavs and other anti-German elements in Charles' realm. The people there as a whole are more and more desirous of peace and there is fear that the agreement will Prussianize their army and compel even greater efforts in the war. By some the preparations for an offensive in Italy are looked on as a direct result of the conference. According to Copenhagen reports, the two emperors selected kings for Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia and Poland, but the men chosen were not named.

The meeting of the rulers was attended by the kings of Bavaria and Saxony, who, though not invited, sought to maintain the importance of their kingdoms as parts of the German empire and not leave Prussia the "sole arbiter of German destinies." That sounds big, but the fact remains that Prussia is as much the boss of the German empire as ever.

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The kaiser is treating Russia just as a thoroughly defeated enemy might expect to be treated by him, despite the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. His demands are exorbitant and enforced by arms, and in an address to the town council of Aix-le-Chapelle he announces that "Sebastopol has been captured with a big, richly laden fleet there." More than that, he is preparing to call on the Baltic provinces that were a part of Russia to supply men for the German armies. No other construction can be placed on his proclamation recognizing the independence of Lithuania, in which he says: "We assume that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany which secured her liberation." As Lithuania has neither money nor munitions to contribute, the kaiser must mean men, and the Lithuanian national council says the country will not consent to have its citizens dragooned into the ranks of the kaiser.

In the Caucasus the Germans undertook to gain control of the grain, coal, oil and iron districts by the capture of Rostov-on-Don, but they held the city only one day, when the Russians recaptured it. There are several powerful groups of Russians operating in the Don region, and others all through south Russia, and Germany has proclaimed war at Ekaterinoslav, Odessa and Poltava and mined the entrance into the Sea of Asov. In the Ukraine the anti-German movement increases daily, the people being very bitter. In European Russia, says a dispatch from Samara, less than half the arable land usually cultivated will be tilled this year, owing to the shortage of seed, horses and implements and the unsettled condition brought about by the land division. Well posted Britons are urging that the allies continue to help Russia in the work of reconstruction in order to balk the efforts of Germany. It is recognized by all that Germany's peace hopes now lie wholly in the east and that if she is permitted to realize them she will have won the war regardless of the conditions imposed on her in the west.

Lenine professes to see signs of a counter-revolution in Russia and on Monday he issued a call for help to prevent it. The family of the late czar has been removed to Kiev and is in the hands of the Germans. Near the Mongolian-Siberian border General Semenoff continues to wage successful war on the bolshevik forces.

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The Finnish White guard seems to have gained almost complete control of the country, celebrating the capture of Tammerfors by massacring 500 Russians and Great Britain has offered to recognize the Finnish republic on certain conditions. The trouble there may not be over, however, for late reports say a great number of Russians are massed on the border of Finland and a big battle is imminent.

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President Wilson and the senate military affairs committee conflicted again last week when Chairman Chamberlain proposed a resolution that would permit the committee to inquire into the conduct of the war, though the initial purpose was merely to investigate the aircraft production collapse and consequent charges of dishonesty. Mr. Wilson declared unequivocally that he would consider the adoption of the resolution as a declaration of want of confidence in the administration, and a restrictive amendment by Senator Thompson of Kansas did not remove his objections to it. On Wednesday the president announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes to act with the attorney general in the aircraft investigation and the choice was received with general approval. The former justice of the Supreme court made a great record in the New York insurance investigation, and it is believed the criminal charges in the aircraft production matter will be thoroughly gone into by him without fear or favor.

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Under the able leadership of Mr. Schwab the shipbuilding forces of the United States are going ahead with their work at a great rate. The big concrete steamer Faith, built at San Francisco, underwent trial runs that were altogether satisfactory, and the steel vessel Tuckahoe was declared ready to sail from Philadelphia just 37 days after the keel was laid. The shipping board decided Thursday to build 14 concrete tank steamers, with a total capacity of 105,000 tons, and four concrete cargo vessels. The board also prepared to let contracts for 200 more wooden ships of 4,700 tons each, in addition to 200 recently authorized, in order to keep the ways occupied until the end of the war. Thus the shipping problem is gradually being solved, and while America and Great Britain are building vessels their navies are sinking the German submarines in increasing numbers. There were reports last week that Germany was about to put into commission some U-boats larger than any yet seen, but the allied naval commanders said they were ready for those, too. To further restrict the activities of the undersea craft the British have laid a great mine field in the North sea, covering about 22,000 square miles. The mariners are growing more and more skillful in evading the submarines, as is shown by the fact that in the first four months of this year 172 British vessels were attacked by them and escaped uninjured.

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The Overman co-ordination bill finally was passed by the house by a vote of 295 to 2, Representatives Sterling of Illinois and Gillett of Massachusetts casting the only negative votes. All attempts to amend it were voted down.

The house passed the conference report on the bill requiring the registering of youths who have reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5 last. Their names are to go at the bottom of the lists.

With the appointment of Felix Frankfurter as administrator of war labor activities the government put into operation its plan for controlling and directing the labor supply, his duties being administrative as contrasted with the judicial and legislative functions of the war labor board headed by Mr. Taft.

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Appealing to the people of small means, the government last week launched a War Savings stamp campaign that brought excellent results all over the country. Elaborate plans were also completed for the campaign to raise the second Red Cross war fund of $100,000,000.

LARGE ADDITION TO MARINE

At Least a Total Tonnage of 2,000,000 Tons Is Promised by February 1, 1919.

At least 565 small vessels will be added to the United States new merchant marine by February 1, 1919, according to Charles Piez, vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

These vessels will be built on the great lakes and on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Their total tonnage will be close to 2,000,000.

"By February 1 of next year we will have a fleet of 440 wooden ships ready for service," said Mr. Piez. "These ships will be of 3,500 dead weight tonnage and will be built in yards on the coasts. In addition there will be 125 steel ships of the same tonnage that will come out of yards on the great lakes.

"About forty wooden ships have been launched and will be ready for service within a month. These are of the Hough type, with twin engines and twin screws, and are 3,500 tons.

"We are going on with some concrete construction. Two 3,500-ton ships are to be built of concrete and we are also to have six tankers of 7,500 tons each.

"We have authorized the construction of a four way shipyard at San Francisco, where concrete ships are to be built. It is necessary to do concrete work where there will not be any severely cold winter weather that might interfere."

U. S. SETS NO LIMIT ON MEN TO WIN WAR

Says President Wilson in Opening Red Cross Drive.

"WAR TO SAVE THE WORLD"

Nations Chief Declares This Country Will Not Be Diverted By Insincere Talk Of Peace By Germans.

New York.—Opening with a speech here the American Red Cross drive for a second $100,000,000 war fund, President Wilson announced the purpose of the United States to set no limit on its effort to win the war.

"I have heard gentlemen recently say," he said, "that we must get 5,000,000 men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000?

"I have asked the Congress to name no limit, because Congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry."

The United States, the President declared, will not be diverted from its purpose of winning the war by insincere approaches on the subject of peace.

"I can say with a clear conscience," he said, "that I have tested those intentions and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are—an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the West involves a reservation in regard to the East. I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."

The statement brought the house to its feet cheering.

German rulers, the President declared, are mistaken if they think the United States will sacrifice anybody for its own sake.

"If they wish peace, let them come forward . . . and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are," he said.

The war, the President declared, is a war to save the world. The conflict, he said, will knit the world together.

Dwelling on the duty of Americans to give to the Red Cross, the President declared no man could afford to make money out of the war.

Leads Great Parade.

The President marched on foot through Fifth avenue at the head of 75,000 soldiers of mercy.

Then, standing in the reviewing stand, he gravely saluted the colors at the women of the Red Cross filed past, in a seemingly endless line, bearing their flags bravely and wearing their uniforms as proudly as the nation's fighting men.

The miles of white-gowned women marchers made a mute but heart-stirring appeal to the million New Yorkers who watched them to contribute one-quarter of the $1,000,000,000 their organization asks from the nation to carry on its work of relief and succor.

100 MEN THOUGHT DEAD.

Explosion And Fire In Big Chemical Plant Near Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh. — Probably 100 men were killed when an explosion of T. N. T. demolished the plant of the Ætna Chemical Company, at Oakdale, on the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles from this city.

Five hundred workmen in the explosives plant were startled by a report not much louder than the crack of a pistol. It came from the soda house, but they knew its deadly import, and as one man they rushed for the nearest exit. Before they could gain the open the very air seemed to burst into flames, the earth heaved and rocked and with a roar that was heard for miles the long factory buildings were hurled high into the air, carrying with them ponderous equipment and scores of men. A great cloud of dust and smoke settled over the scene, and through its deadly fumes torn and mangled forms dropped to the earth, many dead, but others to meet their end in the flaming debris.

U. S. FLYERS GET TWO HUNS.

German Airmen Shot Down Northwest Of Toul.

American Army in France.—American aviators northwest of Toul shot down two German airplanes in a series of engagements high in the air. Captain David Peterson, of Honesdale, Pa., shot down another enemy biplane Friday.

FOOD FOR SWISS SAFE.

Three Large Vessels Reach French Port, Says Berne Paper.

Geneva.—Three large vessels loaded with cereals destined for Switzerland and escorted by an American warship have arrived safely at a French Atlantic port, according to the Tageblatt of Berne.

BRITISH DOWN 37 HUN PLANES.

Marked Increase In Aerial Operations On Western Front.

London.—Thirty-seven German airplanes, 25 of which were destroyed, were accounted for by British airmen Wednesday. The official statement on aerial operations reports a marked increase in the activities of both aerial forces on the western front. The British continue to bombard railway stations and billets behind the German lines.

Badges of Honor

$4,170,019,650 THIRD LOAN TOTAL

About 17,000,000 People Bought Bonds.

THREE LOANS COMPARED

Richmond Eighth In Percentage—McAdoo Declares It America's Most Successful Loan Offer.

Washington.—The total of the Third Liberty Loan is $4,170,019,650, an oversubscription of 39 per cent., above the three-billion minimum sought. The number of subscribers was about 17,000,000. Every Federal Reserve district oversubscribed, the Minneapolis district going to 172 per cent., the highest, and the New York district to 124 per cent., the lowest.

In announcing these figures, the Treasury explained that the total may be changed slightly by later reports from Federal Reserve banks, which have been at work for a week tabulating the great number of subscriptions which came in during the last days of the campaign.

"This is the most successful loan the United States has offered, both in number of subscribers and in the amount realized," said Secretary McAdoo in a statement. "Every subscription was made with the full knowledge that allotment in full was to be expected, unlike the first loan, when allotments were limited to $2,000,000,000, and the second loan, when allotments were limited to one-half the oversubscriptions. I congratulate the country on this wonderful result, which is irrefutable evidence of the strength, patriotism and determination of the American people.

"This great result was achieved notwithstanding the fact that the country has been called upon to pay since the second Liberty Loan and to and including the month of June, income and excess profits taxes to the amount of approximately $3,000,000,000, which will make a total amount turned into the Treasury of the United States from such taxes and the third Liberty Loan of about $7,000,000,000."

Total subscriptions to the second loan were $4,616,000,000 and the amount accepted was $3,808,000,000. Pledges to the first loan ran above $3,000,000,000, but the loan was limited to $2,000,000,000. Subscribers to the second loan numbered about $9,500,000 and to the first loan about $4,500,000.

The feat of the Atlanta district, standing forth in the final percentage list, was the topic of favorable comment about the Treasury. Throughout nearly all of the four weeks' campaign the district stood at the bottom, owing to the tardiness of banks to report subscriptions and of subscribers to place their pledges on record by payment of the first 5 per cent. installment.

The New York district, the largest contributor, with $1,114,930,700, more than a fourth of the total, held the bottom position on the percentage table because big business interests with headquarters in New York, and banking institutions, failed to subscribe heavily to the loan, owing to imminence of Federal tax paying time.

CANADA TO REGISTER ALL.

Americans There June 22 Must Get On Draft List.

Toronto. — Americans and other foreigners more than 16 years old, residing or traveling in Canada on and after June 22, must register with the Canadian authorities, the Canadian registration board announced. Draft or other registration cards will not absolve Americans from the provisions of the new order, it was said.

COST OF SAVING HEAVY.

Food Administration's Expense Twelve Million A Year.

Washington.—Federal Food Administration costs have risen from $2,500,000 a year to $12,000,000 a year, according to estimates submitted to Congress by the Food Administration.

BURBANK GROWS SUPER WHEAT.

New Variety Contains 14 Per Cent. Gluten.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—A super wheat, containing fourteen per cent. gluten, has been evolved by Luther Burbank, the California horticulturist, after experiments extending over 11 years, it was announced here. The wheat may be grown from Hudson Bay to Patagonia. The new wheat is said to be of the winter variety, hardy and producing a white flour.

2,000,000 MEN TO GO OVER IN 1918

1,500,000 of These Will Be Equipped Fighters.

DAILY REPORT EXPECTED

Others To Be Used In Organization—General Pershing Issues First Of What Is Expected Will Be Daily Bulletins.

Paris—The United States has promised to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France by the end of 1918, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. These troops, it adds, must have their own organization and services, which will mean at least 2,000,000, including specialists, workers, men in the quartermaster's department and others.

Washington Hopeful.

Washington.—With more than 1,000,000 men now in France, army officials are more than ever hopeful that a powerful American force will be cooperating with the Allies there by the end of the year. Unhappy experience with over-sanguine estimates of what can be accomplished makes them slow to put their hopes into definite predictions, however, and it was not possible to obtain specific confirmation of the report from Paris that 1,500,000 fighting troops before January 1 had been promised.

The statement in Premier Clemenceau's newspaper that such a promise had been made was not believed by army officers generally to mean that the American Government should definitely pledge itself to deliver a specific number of men within a time limit. Many factors are involved in making such a calculation months in advance.

Secreary Baker would make no comment on the statement. Many weeks ago he told the Senate Military Committee, however, that the Government then had hopes of getting 1,500,000 to the front during the year. Since then his estimate that 500,000 men would reach France early in the year has been fulfilled and since then, also the German drive has changed the whole course of events and brought about a speeding up of American participation, which has already shown results.

The French article indicates that under the program a total of 2,000,000 American troops would reach France during the year, 1,500,000 of which would be fighting units. Whether that result can be obtained depends on the shipping situation. The men and the essential equipment for them can be ready.

Under the authority sought by President Wilson to organize as large an army as it is found possible to train, equip and transport, it is known that officials expect at least 3,000,000 men to be under arms during the next 12 months. Many believe that even a larger force can be handled, as it now appears quite probable that a total of 4,000,000 during the year will be nearer the mark.

Publication of the first American "official communique" prepared at expeditionary headquarters in France, inaugurated what is expected to be a daily report to the American people on what their soldiers abroad are doing.

RAILROAD SHY $109,000,000.

Operation For First Three Months Of This Year.

Washington.—Railroads in the first three months this year earned only $171,705,000, as compared with $179,431,000 in the same period last year, making a loss to the government under the system of common operation of about $109,000,000. This report today by the Interstate Commerce Commission covers all but five of the 196 railroads in the country.

The net income in March was $63,033,000, or $7,000,000 less than in March, 1917. This difference, much less than in the preceding months, indicates that conditions are becoming better for government operation and returns from later months may go far toward making up the loss.

ANOTHER U. S. FLYER KILLED.

Machine Bursts Into Flames While 1,000 Feet In The Air.

Wichita Falls, Texas.—His machine bursting into flames while 1,000 feet in the air, while flying as one of a formation of five, Jerome T. Van Auken, cadet, 22 years of age, met death at Call Field, when the plane crashed to earth on the flying field. Van Auken was an advanced student in the solo class.

GEN. PERSHING MAY LEAD AN ARMY

Likely to Command British and French Troops.

NEW POLICY OF ALLIES?

Any Division In Which American Troops Predominate Will Be Turned Over To "Black Jack."

Washington. — General Pershing probably soon will be commanding French and British troops as the process of brigading American units with their allies on the western front goes forward.

As if exemplifying the unity of command and action into which the United States and its co-belligerents have entered, it became known here that whenever American troops predominate in the brigaded divisions as the process goes on, these divisions, under present plans, will be turned over to General Pershing's command.

This plan would accomplish several things which the military authorities consulting upon it regard as very desirable. It would rapidly increase the size of the American fighting command on the battle line; it would contribute tremendously to the spirit of unity and concerted effort, and at the same time, instead of holding large numbers of American troops behind the lines while training, would surround them with seasoned veterans and under actual battle conditions school them to be rebrigaded later with fresh American troops coming to France. In this way the efficiency of the British and French forces is expected to be increased and the work of building up a great, fully trained and completely equipped fighting force in France is expected to be hastened.

In addition to this, as illustrative of the unity of command under which Foch directs all the allied armies, it was stated officially here that Foch commands the Italian troops in Italy as fully as he does the American, British and French troops in France and Belgium. There has been no question that Foch commanded the Italian troops in France and it had been supposed that, considering the Italian front as part of the western battle under a decision reached at the Versailles conference, the generalissimo's authority extended there. For the first time, however, it was stated unreservedly that General Foch's supreme command extended to Italy.

It was stated also that Italy, besides now sending troops to France in numbers equal to those being sent from the United States, now has on her fighting line a larger army, more perfectly equipped than she had before the great Austrian drive. This may be explanatory of the apparent equanimity with which the Allied leaders face recurrent reports of a new drive on the Italian front.

The information that the brigaded Allied divisions in the west probably will be placed under the command of General Pershing when the numbers of American troops contained in them predominate, was taken to mean that the same principle would operate when the predominating numbers were French or British.

STEP UP ON JUNE 5.

Draft Registration Of Youths Who Have Reached 21 This Year.

Washington.—June 5 has been fixed as the date of registration of youths who have attained 21 years since the first army draft registration June 5 last year. The resolution authorizing the new registration is awaiting the President's signature, but the Provost Marshal General's office virtually has completed preparations for carrying it into effect. It is estimated that about 800,000 men available for military service will be found among the new registrants this year.

RESNATI KILLED BY FALL.

Aviator's Machine Side-Slipped And Wing Tip Hit Ground.

New York.—In a fall of only 50 feet, Captain Antonic Resnati, famous Italian Army aviator, was killed beneath the wreckage of a new Italian-made Caproni biplane at the Hazelhurst aviation field, Mineola. Resnati's machine, brought into this country a few days ago and assembled by Italian mechanics, "sideslipped" when the pilot attempted to make a turn too soon after leaving the ground. One wing struck the field and the craft overturned, falling upon the aviator and crushing him to death.

SENDS FLOWER FROM FRONT.

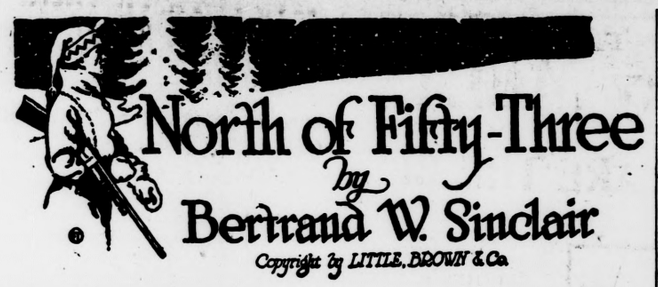
Ambulance Corps Man Plucked It While On Duty In Trench.

Hagerstown.—Sergt. W. C. Plummer, with the Ambulance Corps in France, while on duty at the battle front picked a flower blooming in the trench and later sent it to his mother at Bridgeport, near Hagerstown. It was three weeks coming over, but got here just in time for Mothers' Day.

DR. CARREL PROMOTED.

Made Commander Of The Legion Of Honor.

Paris.—Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, has been promoted by the French Government to the rank of commander of the Legion of Honor. The new decoration was bestowed upon him by M. Mourier, Under Secretary of State for Medical Service, in the presence of a distinguished company.



North of Fifty-Three

by

Bertrand W. Sinclair

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HAZEL, LOST IN WOODS, STUMBLES ON CAMP OF "ROARING BILL" AFTER WANDERING FOR HOURS IN THE DARK

Synopsis.—Miss Hazel Weir is employed as a stenographer in the office of Harrington & Bush at Granville, Ontario. She is engaged to Jack Barrow, a young real estate agent. Mr. Bush, Hazel's employer, suddenly notices her attractiveness and at once makes her his private stenographer. After three months Bush proposes marriage. Hazel refuses, and after a stormy scene, in which Bush warns her he will make her sorry of her action, Hazel leaves the office, never to return. Shortly after this Bush is thrown from his horse and killed. Publication of his will discloses that he left Hazel $5,000 in "reparation for any wrong I may have done her." Jack Barrow, in a jealous rage, demands an explanation, and Hazel, her pride hurt, refuses. Hazel's engagement is broken and, to escape from her surroundings, she secures a position as schoolteacher at Cariboo Meadows, in a wild part of British Columbia. There, at a boarding house, she first sees "Roaring Bill" Wagstaff, a well-known character of that country.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

—4—

"Roarin' Bill's goin' to get himself killed one uh these days."

Hazel started, but it was only Jim Briggs in the doorway beside her.

"I guess you ain't much used to seein' that sort of exhibition where you come from, Miss Weir," Briggs' wife put in over his shoulder. "My land, it's disgustin'—men fightin' in the street where everybody can see 'em. Thank goodness, it don't happen very often. 'Specially when Bill Wagstaff ain't around. You ain't shocked, are you, honey?"

"Why, I didn't have time to be shocked," Hazel laughed. "It was done so quickly."

"If them fellers would leave Bill alone," Briggs remarked, "there wouldn't be no fight. But he goes off like a hair-trigger gun, and he'd scrap a dozen quick as one. I'm lookin' to see his finish one uh these days."

"What a name!" Hazel observed, caught by the appellation Briggs had first used. "Is that Roaring Bill over there?"

"That's him—Roarin' Bill Wagstaff," Briggs answered. "If he takes a few drinks, you'll find out tonight how he got the name. Sings—just like a bull moose—hear him all over town. Probably whip two or three men before mornin'."

His spouse calling him at that moment, Briggs detailed no more information about Roaring Bill. And Hazel sat looking across the way with considerable interest at the specimen of a type which hitherto she had encountered in the pages of fiction—a fighting man, what the West called a "bad actor." She had, however, no wish for closer study of that particular type. The men of her world had been altogether different, and the few frontier specimens she had met at the Briggs' dinner table had not impressed her with anything except their shyness and manifest awkwardness in her presence. The West itself appealed to her, its bigness, its nearness to the absolutely primeval, but not the people she had so far met. And so she looked at Roaring Bill Wagstaff, over the way, with a quite impersonal interest.

He came into Briggs' place for supper. Mrs. Briggs was her own waitress. Briggs himself sat beside Hazel. She heard him grunt, and saw a mild look of surprise flit over his countenance when Roaring Bill walked in and coolly took a seat. But not until Hazel glanced at the newcomer did she recognize him as the man who had fought in the street. He was looking straight at her when she did glance up, and the mingled astonishment and frank admiration in his clear gray eyes made Hazel drop hers quickly to her plate. Since Mr. Andrew Bush, she was beginning to hate men who looked at her that way. And she could not help seeing that many did so look.

The next Saturday Hazel went for a tramp in the afternoon. The few walks she had taken had dulled all sense of uneasiness in venturing into the infolding forest. She felt that those shadowy woods were less sinister than man. And since she had always kept her sense of direction and come straight to the Meadows whenever she went abroad, she had no fear or thought of losing her way.

To reach her objective point, she crossed a long stretch of rolling land, well timbered, dense in parts with thickets of berry bushes. Midway in this she came upon a little brook, purring a monotone as it crawled over pebbled reaches and bathed the tangled roots of trees along its brink. By this she sat a while. Then she idled along, coming after considerable difficulty to abruptly rising ground. She could not see the town, but she could mark the low hills behind it. At any rate, she knew where it lay, and the way back.

So she thought. But the short afternoon fled, and, warned by the low dip of the sun, she left her nook on the hillside to make her way home. Though it was near sundown, she felt no particular concern. The long northern twilight gave her ample time to cover the distance.

But once down on the rolling land, among the close-ranked trees, she began to experience a difficulty that had not hitherto troubled her. With the sun hanging low, she lost her absolute certainty of east and west, north and south.

She blundered on, not admitting to herself the possibility of being unable to find Cariboo Meadows. As best she could, and to the best of her belief, she held in a straight line for the town. But she walked far enough to have overrun it, and was yet upon unfamiliar ground.

The shadows deepened until she tripped over roots and stones, and snagged her hair and clothing on branches she could not see in time to fend off. As a last resort, she turned straight for the light patch still showing in the northwest, hoping thus to cross the wagon road that ran from Soda Creek to the Meadows—it lay west, and she had gone northeast from town. And as she hurried, a fear began to tug at her that she had passed the Meadows unknowingly.

Presently it was dark, and darkness in the woods is the darkness of the pit itself. She found a fallen tree, and climbed on it to rest and think. After what seemed an age she fancied she saw a gleam far distant in the timber. She watched the spot fixedly, and thought she saw the faint reflection of a light. That heartened her. She advanced toward it, hoping that it might be the gleam of a ranch window. Her progress was slow. She blundered over the litter of a forest floor, tripping over unseen obstacles. But ten minutes established beyond peradventure the fact that it was indeed a light.

She kept on. The wavering gleam came from behind a thicket—an open fire, she saw at length. Beyond the fire she heard a horse sneeze. Within a few yards of the thicket through which wavered the yellow gleam she halted, smitten with a sudden panic. This endured but a few seconds. All that she knew or had been told of frontier men reassured her. She had found them to a man courteous, awkwardly considerate. And she could not wander about all night.

She moved cautiously, however, to the edge of the thicket, to a point where she could see the fire. A man sat humped over the glowing embers, whereon sizzled a piece of meat. His head was bent forward, as if he were listening. Suddenly he looked up, and she gasped—for the firelight showed the features of Roaring Bill Wagstaff.

She was afraid of him. Why, she did not know nor stop to reason. She turned to retreat. In the same instant Roaring Bill reached to his rifle and stood up.

"Hold on there!" he said coolly. "You're had a look at me—I want a

"What Are You Doing Wandering Around the Woods at Night?"

look at you, old feller, whoever you are. Come on—show yourself."

He stepped sidewise out of the light as he spoke. Hazel started to run. The crack of a branch underfoot betrayed her, and he closed in before she took three steps. He caught her rudely by the arm and yanked her bodily into the firelight.

"Well—for the—love of—Mike!"

Wagstaff drawled the exclamation out in a rising crescendo of astonishment. Then he laid his gun down across a roll of bedding, and stood looking at her in speechless wonder.

"For the love of Mike!" Roaring Bill said again. "What are you doing wandering around in the woods at night? Good Lord! Your teeth are chattering. Sit down here and get warm. It is sort of chilly."

Even in her fear, born of the night, the circumstances, and partly of the man, Hazel noticed that his speech was of a different order from that to which she had been listening the past ten days. His enunciation was perfect. He dropped no word endings, nor slurred his syllables. And cast in so odd a mold is the mind of civilized woman that the small matter of a little refinement of speech put Hazel Weir more at her ease than a volume of explanation or protest on his part would have done.

"I got lost," she explained, growing suddenly calm. "I was out walking, and lost my way."

"Easy thing to do when you don't know timber," Bill remarked. "And in consequence you haven't had any supper; you've been scared almost to death—and probably all of Cariboo Meadows is out looking for you. Well, you've had an adventure. That's worth something. Better eat a bite, and you'll feel better."

He turned over the piece of meat on the coals while he spoke. Hazel saw that it lay on two green sticks, like a steak on a gridiron. It was quite simple, but she would never have thought of that. The meat exhaled savory odors. Also, the warmth of the fire seemed good. But—

"I'd rather be home," she confessed.

"Sure! I guess you would—naturally. I'll see that you get there, though it won't be easy. It's no snap to travel these woods in the dark. You couldn't have been so far from the Meadows. How did it come you didn't yell once in a while?"

"I didn't think it was necessary," Hazel admitted, "until it began to get dark. And then I didn't like to."

He dug some utensils out of his pack layout—two plates, knife, fork and spoons, and laid them by the fire. Opposite the meat a pot of water bubbled. Roaring Bill produced a small tin bucket, black with the smoke of many an open fire, and a package, and make coffee. Then he spread a canvas sheet, and laid on that bread, butter, salt, a jar of preserved fruit.

"How far is it to Cariboo Meadows?" Hazel asked.

Bill looked up from his supper preparations.

"You've got me," he returned carelessly. "Probably four or five miles. I'm not positive; I've been running in circles myself this afternoon."

"Good heavens!" Hazel exclaimed. "But you know the way?"

"Like a book—in the daytime," he replied. "But night in the timber is another story, as you've just been finding out for yourself."

"I thought men accustomed to the wilderness could always find their way about, day or night," Hazel observed tartly.

"They can—in stories," Bill answered dryly.

She had to be satisfied with his assurance that he would see her to Cariboo Meadows. And, accepting the situation with what philosophy she could command, Hazel proceeded to fall to—and soon discovered herself relishing the food more than any meal she had eaten for a long time. Hunger is the king of appetizers, and food cooked in the open has a flavor of its own which no aproned chef can duplicate. Roaring Bill put half the piece of meat on her plate, sliced bread for her, and set the butter handy. Also, he poured her a cup of coffee. He had a small sack of sugar, and his pack boxes yielded condensed milk.

"What sort of meat is that?" Hazel asked after a few minutes of silence. It was fine-grained and of a rich flavor strange to her mouth. She liked it, but it was neither beef, pork nor mutton, nor any meat she knew.

"Venison. Didn't you ever eat any before?" he smiled.

"Never tasted it," she answered. "Isn't it nice? No, I've read of hunters cooking venison over an open fire, but this is my first taste. Indeed, I've never seen a real camp fire before."

"Lord—what a lot you've missed!" There was real pity in his tone. "I killed that deer today. Have some more coffee."

He refilled her tin cup, and devoted himself to his food. Before long they had satisfied their hunger. Bill laid a few dry sticks on the fire. The flames laid hold of them and shot up in bright, wavering tongues. It seemed to Hazel that she had stepped utterly out of her world. Cariboo Meadows, the schoolhouse, and her classes seemed remote. She found herself wishing she were a man, so that she could fare into the wilds with horses and a gun in this capable man fashion, where routine went by the board and the unexpected hovered always close at hand. She looked up suddenly, to find him regarding her with a whimsical smile.

"In a few minutes," said he, "I'll pack up and try to deliver you as per contract. Meantime, I'm going to smoke."

He did not ask her permission, but filled his pipe and lighted it with a coal. And for the succeeding fifteen minutes Roaring Bill Wagstaff sat staring into the dancing blaze. Hazel watched him uneasily after a time. He seemed to have forgotten her. His pipe died, and he sat holding it in his hand. She was uneasy, but not afraid. There was nothing about him or his actions to make her fear. On the contrary, Roaring Bill at close quarters inspired confidence.

In the midst of her reflections he got up.

"Well, we'll make a move," he said, and disappeared abruptly into the darkness.

She heard him moving around at some distance. Presently he was back, leading three horses. One he saddled. The other two he rigged with his pack outfit, storing his varied belongings in the two pair of kyaks, and loading kyaks and bedding on the horses with a deft speed that bespoke long practice. He was too busy to talk, and Hazel sat beside the fire, watching in silence. When he had tucked up the last rope end, he turned to her.

"There," he said; "we're ready to hit the trail. Can you ride?"

"I don't know," Hazel answered dubiously. "I have never ridden a horse."

"My, my!" he smiled. "Your education has been sadly neglected—and you a schoolma'am, too!"

"My walking education hasn't been neglected," Hazel retorted. "I don't need to ride, thank you."

"Yes, and stub your toe and fall down every ten feet," Bill observed. "No, Miss Weir, your first lesson in horsemanship is now due—if you aren't afraid of horses."

"I'm not afraid of horses at all," Hazel declared. "But I don't think it's a very good place to take riding lessons. I can just as well walk, for I'm not in the least afraid." And then she added as an afterthought: "How do you happen to know my name?"

"In the same way that you know mine," Bill replied, "even if you haven't mentioned it yet. Lord bless you, do you suppose Cariboo Meadows could import a lady school teacher from the civilized East without everybody in fifty miles knowing who she was, and where she came from, and what she looked like? I guess you don't realize what old granny gossips we wild Westerners are. Especially where girls are concerned."

Hazel stiffened a trifle. She did not like the idea of Cariboo Meadows discussing her with such freedom.

"Well," said he, "we won't argue the point."

He disappeared into the dark again. This time he came back with the crown of his hat full of water, which he sprinkled over the dwindling fire. As the red glow of the embers faded in a sputter of steam and ashes, Hazel realized more profoundly the blackness of a cloudy night in the woods.

"It's going to be nasty traveling, Miss Weir," Roaring Bill spoke at her elbow. "I'll walk and lead the packs. You ride Silk. He's gentle. All you have to do is sit still, and he'll stay right behind the packs. I'll help you mount."

If Hazel had still been inclined to insist on walking, she had no chance to debate the question. Bill took her by the arm and led her up beside the horse. It was a unique experience for her, this being compelled to do things. No man had ever issued ultimatums to her. But here was Roaring Bill Wagstaff telling her how to put her foot in the stirrup, putting her for the first time in her life astride a horse, warning her to duck low branches. In his mind there seemed to be no question as to whether or not she would ride. He had settled that.

Unused to mounting, she blundered at the first attempt, and flushed in the dark at Bill's amused chuckle. The

"Will You Fall Off, or Will You Be Lifted Off?" He Said Cheerfully.

next instant he caught her under the arms, and, with the leverage of her one foot in the stirrup, set her gently in the seat of the saddle.

"You're such a little person," he said, "these stirrups are a mile too long. Put your feet in the leather above—so. Now play follow your leader. Give Silk his head."

He moved away. Obedient to Bill's command, she let the reins dangle, and Silk followed close behind his mates. Hazel lurched unsteadily at first, but presently she caught the swinging motion and could maintain her balance without holding stiffly to the saddle horn.

The night seemed endless as the wilderness itself. Unused to riding, she became sore, and then the sore muscles stiffened. The chill of the night air intensified. She grew cold, her fingers numb. She did not know where she was going, and she was assailed with doubts of Roaring Bill's ability to find Cariboo Meadows.

"Mr. Wagstaff!" she called.

"Yours truly," his voice hailed back, away to one side. "I'll be there in a minute."

In less time he appeared beside her.

"Will you fall off, or be lifted off?" he said cheerfully.

"Where are we?" she demanded.

"Ask me something easy," he returned. "I've been going it blind for an hour, trying to hit the Soda Creek trail, or any old trail that would show me where I am. It's no use. Too dark."

"What on earth am I going to do?" Hazel cried desperately.

"Camp here till daylight," Roaring Bill answered evenly. "The only thing to do. Good Lord!" His hand accidentally rested on hers. "You're like ice. I didn't think about you getting cold riding. Get down and put on a coat, and I'll have a fire in a minute."

"I suppose if I must, I must; but I can get off without any help, thank you," Hazel answered ungraciously.

Roaring Bill made no reply, but stood back, and when her feet touched solid earth he threw over her shoulders the coat he had worn himself. Then he turned away, and Hazel saw him stooping here and there, and heard the crack of dry sticks broken over his knee. In no time he was back to the horses with an armful of dry stuff, and had a small blaze licking up through dry grass and twigs. As it grew he piled on larger sticks till the bright flame waved two feet high, lighting up the nearby woods and shedding a bright glow on the three horses standing patiently at hand. He paid no attention to Hazel until she came timidly up to the fire. Then he looked up at her with his whimsical smile.

"That's right," he said; "come on and get warm. No use worrying—or getting cross. I suppose from your civilized, conventional point of view it's a terrible thing to be out in the woods all night alone with a strange man. But I'm not a bear—I won't eat you."

"I'm sorry if I seemed rude," Hazel said penitently; "I can't help thinking of the disagreeable side of it. People talk so. I suppose I'll be a nine days' wonder in Cariboo Meadows."

Bill laughed softly.

"Let them take it out in wondering," he advised. "Cariboo Meadows is a very small and insignificant portion of the world, anyway."

He went to one of the packs, and came back with a canvas cover, which he spread on the ground.

"Sit on that," he said. "The earth's always damp in the woods."

Then he stripped the horses of their burdens and tied them out of sight among the trees. That task finished, he took an ax and rustled a pile of wood, dragging dead poles up to the fire and chopping them into short lengths. When finally he laid aside his ax, he busied himself with gathering grass and leaves and pine needles until he had several armfuls collected and spread in an even pile to serve as a mattress. Upon this he laid his bedding, two thick quilts, two or three pairs of woolen blankets, a pillow, the whole inclosed with a long canvas sheet, the bed tarpaulin of the cattle ranges.

"There," he said; "you can turn in whenever you feel like it."

For himself he took the saddle blankets and laid them close by the fire within reaching distance of the woodpile, taking for cover a pack canvas. He stretched himself full length, filled his pipe, lit it, and fell to staring into the fire while he smoked.

Half an hour later he raised his head and looked across the fire at Hazel.

"Why don't you go to bed?" he asked.

"I'm not sleepy," she declared, which was a palpable falsehood, for her eyelids were even then drooping.

"Maybe not, but you need rest," Bill said quietly. "Quit thinking things. It'll be all the same a hundred years from now. Go on to bed. You'll be more comfortable."

Thus peremptorily commanded, Hazel found herself granting instant obedience. She got into the blankets just as she stood, even to her shoes, and drew the canvas sheet up so that it hid her face—but did not prevent her from seeing.

In spite of herself she slept fitfully. Now and then she would wake with a start to a half-frightened realization of her surroundings and plight, and whenever she did wake and look past the fire it was to see Roaring Bill Wagstaff stretched out in the red glow, his brown head pillowed on one folded arm.

Then all at once she wakened out of sound slumber with a violent start. Roaring Bill was shaking the tarpaulin over her and laughing.

"Arise, Miss Sleeping Beauty!" he said boyishly. "Breakfast's ready."

He went back to the fire. Hazel sat up, patting her tousled hair into some semblance of order. Off in the east a reddish streak spread skyward into somber gray. In the west, black night gave ground slowly.

"Well, it's another day," she whispered, as she had whispered to herself once before. "I wonder if there will ever be any more like it?"

"Roaring Bill" finally admits he is taking Hazel to his cabin in the mountains. Hazel protests indignantly, but is helpless and is compelled to accompany him. The next installment has to do with this startling development.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MAKING A MAN OF THE BOY

Schoolmaster Has the Great Task in Hand, and on Him Depends the Final Important Outcome.

The sum of all admonitions is that the schoolboy must pay attention. That is precisely what he is doing, writes S. M. Crothers, in the Atlantic. He is paying attention to a variety of things that escape the adult mind. As he wriggles on the bench in the schoolroom he pays attention to all that is going on. He attends to what is going on out-of-doors; he sees the weak points of his fellow pupils against whom he is planning punitive expeditions; and he is delightfully conscious of the idiosyncrasies of the teacher. Moreover, he is a youthful artist and his sketches from life give acute joy to his contemporaries when they are furtively passed around.

But the schoolmaster says sternly: "My boy, you must learn to pay attention; that is to say, you must not pay attention to so many things, but you must pay attention to one thing, namely the second declension."

Now the second declension is the least interesting thing in the room, but unless he confines his attention to it he will never learn it. Education demands narrowing of attention in the interest of efficiency.

A man may, by dint of application to a particular subject, become a successful merchant or real estate man or chemist or overseer of the poor. But he cannot be all these things at the same time. He must make his choice. Having in the presence of witnesses taken himself for better or for worse, he must, forsaking all others, cleave to that alone. The consequence is that by the time he is forty he has become one kind of a man and is able to do one kind of work.

Taxation in Rome.

During a certain period the republic of Rome did not pay taxes. The third Macedonian war resulted in victory for the Romans and brought to an end the ancient kingdom of Macedonia in 168 B. C.. In describing the triumph accorded the victorious Roman general it is related that the celebration continued for three days. On the first day 250 wagons carried the statutes and paintings which had been plundered from Macedonian cities. On the next day there passed many wagons, carrying Macedonian standards and armor, followed by 3,000 men loaded with the silver money and silver plate which had been secured in the booty. On the third day came a procession of men carrying gold spoil, followed by the conqueror in a splendid chariot. Rome so filled her coffers with treasure by this plunder that the republic never thereafter taxed her citizens. Thus, while the statement is historically true, the fact that there was no taxation in the ancient Roman republic for a period of several years is not at all creditable to the Romans, for the condition was the result of plunder instead of the economical administration of public affairs.

Climbers Imprisoned Atop Fuji.

The wisdom of erecting huts on Fuji for refuge in case of sudden storms of snow and rain was proved recently when a violent fall of snow and hail burst upon the crest of the sacred mountain. During two days more than 10,000 climbed the mountain and sudden arrival of the storm caught several hundred of them upon the hilltop. They sought safety in the numerous refuges. When the storm burst the police compelled all excursionists to wait for better weather at Gotemba and Tarobo. Relief parties were sent out but were unable to get through the drifts. Anxiety was felt for the food supply, but the adventurers came down safely. For two days the people in the snow were incommunicado, owing to the destruction of the telephone wires. These will be buried before next season.

POULTRY

MEAT SUPPLY FROM POULTRY

Imperative That Productive Stock Be Rather Largely Increased During Current Year.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Meat can be produced from poultry more quickly than from any other source. One of the necessities imposed upon the United States by its entrance into the world war is to produce more meat than it has ever produced before. This is essential not only to meet its own greater needs because of being on a war basis, but also to save the countries with which it co-operates in the war from defeat through lack of food.

Meat is one of the most essential of food products. Of such meats as can be cured and kept in compact form, larger quantities than ever before must be sent to the armies overseas, and the proportion of these exports to the total production in the United States is likely to increase steadily and even rapidly, as larger armed forces from this country are sent to the fighting front in Europe.

In order to leave available for the forces overseas as large a proportion as possible of the output of cured and compact meats, it is desirable that there be a decided increase in both the home production and the home consumption of white meats such as poultry. To that end it is imperative that the productive stock on general farms and in the back yards of the nation be rather largely increased during the current year. It has always been and will always be true that the great bulk of this country's poultry is produced not on specialized poultry farms but in the dooryards and farm lots of the diversified farms. Establishments devoting their attention exclusively to the production of poultry have been and will continue to be of rather large importance, but they can hardly be looked to or any very great part of an emergency increase in production sufficient to constitute a noticeable factor in feeding the world at war. That demand upon the nation's potential production capacity can be met, however, by the farmers and home makers of the country without any sort or strain and with compensation in poultry profits more than commensurate with the outlay of money and effort.

KEEP BROODING COOP CLEAN

Give Chick's Good Overhauling Once a Week—Spray Thoroughly for Mites.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The brood coop should be cleaned at least once a week and kept free from mites. If mites are found in the coop, it should be thoroughly cleaned

Make the Little Chick's First Home a Comfortable One.

and sprayed with kerosene oil or crude petroleum. From 1 to 2 inches of sand or dry dirt or a thin layer of stray or fine hay should be spread on the floor of the coop. Brood coops should be moved weekly to fresh ground, preferably where there is new grass. Shade is very essential in rearing chickens, especially during warm weather; therefore, the coops should be placed in the shade whenever possible. A cornfield makes fine range for young chickens, as they secure many bugs and worms and have fresh ground to run on most of the time, due to the cultivation of the ground, and have abundant shade at the same time. 2

POULTRY RAISING IS A DUTY

Farmers and People in Cities Should Keep Enough Hens to Supply Table With Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If poultry is to play the part that it should play in feeding the nation and winning the war, not only will the deficiency created during the past year have to be made good, but there will have to be added something to the average as it stood before the 1917 depletion began. The duty and the opportunity falls upon general farmers and upon families in cities and towns who have enough back-yard space—and that means much less space than may be ordinarily considered necessary—to keep enough hens to supply their own tables with eggs.

KEROSENE FOR SCALY LEGS

In Short Time After Dipping Scales Will Peel Off—Avoid Wetting the Feathers.

Here is a simple remedy for scaly legs in fowls; as a rule, one application is sufficient: Take a small, deep can and fill it with kerosene. Dip the feet and legs in it up to the feathers but do not wet the feathers, and hold them in it a second or two, but not longer. In a short time the scales will peel off and the legs will be in as good condition as though they had never been scaly.

Economize Hen House Space.

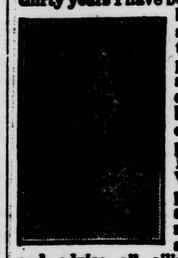
To economize space in the poultry house the nests may be placed under the dropping boards. It is best to have them darkened, as the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay.

Raise More Chicks.

With the decreasing supply of live stock and the increasing demand for meat foods there is sure to be a good market for all the poultry meat that can possibly be raised.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

May be Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound — This Letter Proves It.



West Philadelphia, Pa.—"During the thirty years I have been married, I have been in bad health and had several attacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my housework and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it."—Mrs. FRANK FITZGERALD, 25 N. 41st Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are thousands of women everywhere in Mrs. Fitzgerald's condition, suffering from nervousness, backache, headaches, and other symptoms of a functional derangement. It was a grateful spirit for health restored which led her to write this letter so that other women may benefit from her experience and find health as she has done.

For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

Both Quality: And Quantity

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